THE TIMES

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Community police chief retires early

Supt David Webb, who runs the successful community policing scheme at Handsworth, Birmingham, has announced that he is retiring early because he feels many of his colleagues have no sympathy with what he is doing. At the same time, the independent report into the riots at Moss Side, Manchester, was published. Contrary to prepublication speculation, the report contains considerable praise for the police action and for the chief constable Page 2 and back page

Repatriation plan 'gross insult'

A call by the Conservative Monday Club for a £500m programme to repatriate 100,000 coloured people a year from Britain was described as a gross insult by leaders of the West Indian and Asian communities. The 10-point scheme suggests that people should be offered £6,000 or more to return to their "home" countries Page 4

Bad week for Mitterrand

The Socialist Government of President Mitterrand predictably survived an opposition censure motion, but was forced to explain the inconsistencies of its economic policy. Within the space of a week the franc has been devalued and a brake has been put on the economy Page 6

Docherty lied, jury told

A jury at the Central Criminal Court has been told that it must decide whether Mr Tommy Docherty, the former Manchester United manager who is on trial for perjury, was lying, confused or honestly trying to remember when he denied knowing about two contract clauses during a libel action he had brought against a former player Page 3

Knockout in title fight

Neville Meade, aged 33, a Jamaican from Swansea, won the British heavyweight championship at Aston Villa sports centre last night when he knocked out the holder, Gordon Ferris, from Enniskillen, after two minutes 35 seconds of the first round. Ferris had held the title since March Page 18

Shipyards are halted again

Most of Britain's shipyards were idle yesterday because of the third one-day strike by manual workers in protest at the closure of the Robb Caledon yard at Dundee. Officials from Acas continued their attempts to bring British Shipbuilders and more than 45,000 striking employees together Page 13

Stewart offered £3m to return

Jackie Stewart, a former world champion motor racing driver, is thinking over an offer of £3m to return to formula one grand prix driving. James Hunt, another former champion, is also considering a comeback after an offer of £2.6m Page 19

Woolworth buys out Dodge City

Woolworth, which announced a pre-tax loss of £1.48m to last July, is to buy the United States Dodge City group of 32 do-it-yourself centres for £20.1m. The deal will net Mr Richard Northcott, Dodge City founder, £17m before tax Page 13

BBC's Robert McKenzie dies

Professor Robert McKenzie, the London School of Economics politics teacher and the distinguished BBC commentator on politics, died in University College Hospital, London, last night. He was famous for his swingometer He was 64.

3,000 jobs and three plants will go in new BL cuts

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

BL Cars announced last night that nearly 3,000 more jobs are to go with the closure next year of three motor and component manufacturing plants.

The closures bring to an estimated 68,000 the number of jobs cut from the former British Leyland empire carried out since Sir Michael Edwardes took over as chairman of the state firm four years ago. BL Cars now employs about the same number of manual workers as its chief private sector rival, Ford Motors.

Union leaders greeted the news with dismay during four hours of talks with the company's management at a London hotel, which took place *as they prepared for an all-out* pay strike.

News of the closures was given by Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, director of employee relations for BL Cars, who also warned the unions against industrial action they are threatening from November 1 over a 17.5 per cent wage demand.

The closure programme involves 1,500 jobs at Coventry Engines, 900 at the company's body plant in Speke, Merseyside, and another 430 at the Alford-Alder truck axle manufacturers in Hemel Hempstead.

Another BL subsidiary, the profitable Rearsby special components factory, is to be sold off to the private sector.

BL, which is being kept afloat by a £990m government subsidy designed to take the company into profitability in the mid-1980s, recorded a £225m loss in the first half of the current financial year.

The unions have put in a claim for £20-a-week increases across the board, and management *has replied with a 3.8 per* cent offer which the unions have rejected.

Union leaders and shop stewards are now asking their members to endorse an all-out strike in three weeks' time, but Sir Michael is expected to intervene with a direct appeal to his employees not to take industrial action that could "break" the firm.

Mr Grenville Hawley, chairman of the BL trade union side, said last night that the closures would not halt the strike *momentum over pay. "It will* not alter our position one iota", he insisted. "But the lads will be considering further closures as another nail in the coffin when they meet."

But if the mood at one of the biggest plants—Canley at Coventry—last week had been any guide, then it was clear that there would be a dispute on BL's wages offer, he added.

Union leaders were at pains to explain to members last night that closure dates for the three *factories fell in the last quarter* of 1982, whereas their pay rise was due at the beginning of next month.

In a letter to all employees in BL Cars, the company said its action to reduce "excess facilities" was being taken to minimize the effects of the recession and other economic factors on the BL recovery plan. There must be further rationalization to reduce fixed costs.

Union leaders had therefore been told of the closure of two plants next year. Speke No 1 *factory, which mainly manufactures* body assemblies for the Mini, is to shut and its work will be transferred to Longbridge, Birmingham, where final assembly already takes place.

Coventry Engines' plant, which carries out machining and assembly operations on a wide range of components will shut and its work will be transferred elsewhere.

The company says: "Although both plants have a good record, given the overall level of under-utilization, the harsh economic facts of high fixed costs have led to the conclusion that there is no alternative to their closure. The saving in costs in a full year will be more than £8m."

BL was also closing Alford and Alder, the Hemel Hempstead axle plant, so as to move its production to other factories from late 1982.

The Reasbry Components factory, employing about 450, who make a wide range of "low technology automotive components", is regarded as outside BL's mainstream activity, so is being sold to a consortium consisting of members of the company's existing management, who will ensure continued employment at the plant.

BL insists that employees affected by the three factory closures will receive the usual redundancy compensation "subject to there being cooperation in the orderly transfer of work rundown and closure".

That is a reference to the possible threat of blacking of *work to be transferred from factories* facing closure to those regardes as enjoying long-term viability.

Yesterday there was no threat of such action from the unions, who hope that the transfer of work will prevent prospective job losses at those other factories.

Woolwich abolishes mortgage differential

By Michael Prest

The Woolwich Equitable, one of the country's five biggest building societies, yesterday softened the blow of last Friday's 2 point rise in the basic mortgage rate by announcing the abolition of its differential lending rate under which borrowers of more than £15,000 pay more than the basic rate. The Woolwich is the first society to make such a move.

From November 1, most borrowers from the Woolwich will pay the new basic rate of 15 per cent. A householder with a £30,000 mortgage who would have paid 1½ per cent extra or a total of 14½ per cent under the previous differential rate structure therefore effectively faces increase of only ½ per cent.

This works out at £387 a month gross instead of £421.80 if the borrower paid 1½ per cent over the new base rate for a 25-year mortgage. But other leading societies showed no signs last night of hurrying to follow the Woolwich, which in the spring of 1980 was the last big society to introduce differential rates.

The Halifax, the country's biggest building society, said it had no immediate plans to abolish differential rates, although it will be reviewing the position. The Nationwide's response was similar.

But the Abbey National, another of the top five, was more definite. Mr Barry Ellis, the society's secretary said: "We believe in the principle of the differential structure and *I think we shall try to keep it.*"

Some societies indicated, however, that they will revise their differentials in the light of the increase in base rate. The Alliance said that it will cut differentials by as much as 1 percentage point, and the Provincial is expected to announce changes to its rates today.

Mr Donald Kirkham, deputy chief general manager of the Woolwich, said: "We like to treat all borrowers broadly alike". Rising house prices meant that borrowers, particularly first time borrowers were penalized by the higher rates.

He said that the financial position of the society—a nonprofit making institution, like all building societies—was strong enough for it to forgo the £6.5m revenue it would have received had differentials been maintained.

Inscrutable contemplation: Members of the Japanese Government business mission touring Europe waiting at Ironmongers' Hall in London for transport to continue their journey to Paris. Report, page 14. (Photograph by Brian Harris).

Acid Soviet Note to US over Egypt

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 12

In an extremely tough official statement, handed to the American Chargé d'Affaires yesterday, the Soviet Union accused the United States of gross interference in Egypt's internal affairs, and said this directly affected Soviet security.

The statement, made public in the early hours of this morning and splashed across the front page of *Pravda*, accused the Americans of acting illegally in sending warships to Egyptian waters, alerting the Marines and the Rapid Deployment Force and virtually ordering the Egyptians what to do.

It said the Soviet Government resolutely condemned American attempts at interfering in any way in Egypt's internal affairs. "What is happening around Egypt cannot but affect the interests of the Soviet Union's security, and it (Moscow) will attentively follow the development of events.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the warning, Mr Georgiy Korniyenko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, summoned Mr Warren Zimmerman, the American Chargé d'Affaires, to the Foreign Ministry on a Sunday afternoon to give him the statement.

A State Department spokesman yesterday dismissed the Soviet charges as "hogwash". "We do not meddle in the internal affairs of sovereign countries; we do have close relations with Egypt," the spokesman said.

The Soviet statement said America's actions were incompatible with recognized norms of international behaviour. "It was—perfectly clear—that—no internal event in any country could justify such behaviour by a foreign power.

"Irrespective of whether the United States likes or dislikes this or that event in Egypt, that does not give it a right to put pressure on that country, on its people and literally from the first hours to interfere in developments there."

Moscow said American actions were increasing tension in the whole area—something the Russians said did not tally with American statements about the need to show restraint in international relations and not interfere in other countries' affairs. The reference is obviously to Poland.

The Russians see a chance at least to reestablish relations with Egypt and break the country's close links with America, and the statement shows they are not going to let this opportunity slip.

The statement hinted that the Russians are ready to take the matter to the United Nations, where they will make much of "American Diktat" in Egypt. This would certainly blunt the edge of the Reagan Administration's warnings of Soviet intervention in Poland, which have embarrassed Moscow considerably.

To the historically minded, *the linking of the crises in* Poland and Egypt are strikingly reminiscent of the situation in the world 25 years ago. The Russians gave the West blunt warnings of Soviet military reaction over the Suez crisis. And a few weeks later while the West was preoccupied with the turmoil in Egypt, Soviet forces moved into Hungary.

Sadat unprotected, page 6

Four Tory MPs see danger of defection

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

As Mrs Thatcher arrived in Blackpool last night for what Tories agree is a critical annual conference, Mr Edward Heath's warning that the party's supporters were being alienated by the Government's management of the economy was echoed in a letter to *The Times* from four backbench Tory MPs.

Mr Heath himself is now expected to be called to speak in the main economic debate tomorrow. The conference organizers have accepted his challenge.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the party chairman, said last night that if Mr Heath applied to speak at conference he would be welcomed as any former Prime Minister would be welcomed to take part in the debate of his choosing.

Mr Heath had indicated that he did not expect to be allowed to speak in the main debate, though he intends to speak at a fringe meeting tomorrow in any event.

Calling for policies which would be benevolent rather than hostile to private industry, the four MPs say that the fact must be faced, after two and a half years of Conservative government, that "all our natural supporters . . . have legitimate cause for being deeply disillusioned".

The four, who include Mr Charles Morrison, MP for Devizes and a vice-chairman of the backbenchers' senior committee, the 1922 Committee, appear to discount in advance the applause which the Prime Minister and her senior colleagues can on past form be sure of receiving from the party's representatives during the next few days.

They write: "We know from our own experience in our own constituencies, that platitudes about keeping on to the end of the road, and even standing ovations that might greet them, are no substitute for the sort of changes that . . . are urgently *needed.*

"Unless there is a more sensitive appreciation of the economic facts of life, as known to millions of individual voters, there is a very real danger that defections from our ranks will be sufficient, not to ensure the return of a new party which has yet to formulate any real policies, but of a Labour government."

Last night the letter was being dismissed as unrepresentative by senior party members, who claim that each of the signatories—Mr Morrison, Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire, South-West), Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East) and Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar)—was for one reason or another disaffected.

Yet for every Conservative MP prepared to speak or write openly, there are many who privately voice their disquiet. And some of them would certainly be more vocal but for the strong party pressure to conform.

Mr Parkinson also said, with a smile, that he knew nothing about Mr Heath's allegations that there was a "dirty tricks department" within the party which had the job of trying to discredit him. "There is no such department. If Mr Heath has any evidence of it, or of its activities, I would be grateful if he would forward it to me."

☐ Blackpool police are mounting their biggest security operation yet during the conference, in the wake of Saturday's IRA bomb attack at Chelsea Barracks in London (Sara Bonder writes).

A police spokesman said there was extra security as a result of the bomb, although security was always tight during the conference of the governing party.

We will survive, says cleared De Lorean

From Craig Seton and Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Mr John De Lorean, cleared by a police inquiry of any criminal conduct, said yesterday that his Belfast-based sports car company would survive despite a week of lies and accusations which had virtually destroyed the enterprise. He repeated that there was a conspiracy to bring down the firm.

The Director of Public Prosecutions announced that the police inquiry, launched after Mr Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, revealed alleged financial irregularities to the Prime Minister, had found no evidence to support any allegations of criminal conduct on the part of Mr De Lorean or the company.

The DPP announcement was released as Mr De Lorean flew to Belfast to reassure his 2,500 employees at the factory in Dunmurry on the outskirts of Belfast about the company's future. He said: "We are here *to stay. What you see* is a miracle and we are proud of it. Nothing is going to stop us."

Mr De Lorean said that the company would be filing libel writs today against a number of people who were the most serious perpetrators "of this terrible crime against this company". The people concerned would not be named until today.

Asked why anyone should want to damage the company he replied: "There must be more to it. Why did it all happen suddenly when it looked like we were going to make the grade?"

He was asked if other people in the automotive industry might be responsible. "I do not know. It is a distinct possibility. It may even be a country."

He told a press conference in the firm's canteen: "You never get all the black paint off once it is on you. That is a serious problem. I want to put the company back to where it was a week ago before the lies emerged."

Greeting the news from the DPP with relief but no surprise he said again that the allegations had always been "untrue, unfounded and nonsense". And he refuted them in detail.

In London Mr Winterton welcomed the fact that no criminal conduct had been found but said he would seek to raise the issue again in the Commons because there are questions that still needed to be answered.

He spoke last night of the possible misuse of government *funds and the accountability of* the company which has received £80m of state aid. He denied that he had ever made allegations himself about the company or any derogatory comments about Mr De Lorean.

The DPP's statement said: "Should any evidence of a criminal offence subsequently come to the attention of the DPP he would give it consideration."

Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, said he was satisfied that no evidence had emerged to support any allegations of criminal conduct on the part of Mr De Lorean or the company.

He had originally asked the police to conduct a preliminary inquiry into the allegations. Police officers had interviewed and obtained certain documents from Mr Winterton and had also met Miss Marian Gibson, a former secretary with the company, and had conducted inquiries in the United States.

Mr De Lorean described Miss Gibson as a troubled, disturbed typist who with a "unemployed writer", Mr John Lisners, had attempted to sell a sensational story to the *News of the World*. The story was not published because it could not be supported.

Earlier, Mr De Lorean, in an interview with *The Times*, criticized Mr William Haddad, a former communications director with the company, who had written a memorandum which insinuated that some of the company's expenditures were irregular.

Mr Haddad had spent too much time in New York and not enough in Belfast, Mr De

Continued on back page, col 3

Livingstone says IRA are not criminals or lunatics

By Staff Reporters

As two men were being *questioned by detectives yesterday* about the IRA nail-bomb explosion in Chelsea, London, Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, again took the side of the IRA.

Talking to undergraduate members of the Cambridge Tory Reform Group, he said of the terrorists responsible for the attack: "They are not criminals or lunatics running about. That is to misunderstand them."

Mr Livingstone told a student who pressed him for his views *on IRA terrorism: "Nobody* supports what happened last Saturday in London. But what about stopping it happening? As long as we are in Ireland people will be letting off bombs in London,

"I can see that we are a colonial power holding down a colony. For the rest of time violence will recur again and again as long as we are in Ireland. People in Northern Ireland see themselves as subject peoples. If they were just criminals and psychopaths they could be crushed. But they have a motive force which they think is good".

He offered that if concessions which had now been made had been made last April *many people would not have* died and he claimed that if a referendum were held in Northern Ireland tomorrow people there would vote two to one in favour of Britain getting out.

The men being questioned last night at Paddington Green police station, who were detained during a number of overnight swoops, were not thought to have been actively involved in the attack.

Mrs Norah Field, aged 61, a widow, of Pimlico, who was killed in the bomb attack died *from a six-inch nail through* the heart, Westminster Coroner's Court was told yesterday.

Professor Keith Simpson, a pathologist, said death was from "internal haemorrhaging due to the disruption of the heart by the explosive penetration of a six-inch nail."

The inquest was adjourned for six weeks at the request of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad.

Today the squad plans to issue photofit pictures of the four or five members of the IRA gang responsible for the attack, believed by police still to be in London. A huge response from witnesses has enabled them to build up detailed descriptions of the men whose bomb blast outside Chelsea barracks left Mrs Field dead and 40 other people injured, eight seriously.

Police throughout the country are now on a full alert for a new mainland IRA bombing campaign. Commander Michael Richards, head of the anti-terrorist squad, said: "In the past if we have had one explosion this has generally been followed by one or two more."

☐ A man was shot dead while watching television in his home in the Ardoyne district of Belfast last night (the Press Association reports). Neighbours named him as Robert Ewing, aged 34, a married man with three children.

Other Ulster news, page 2

If I ever CATCH the man who bombed me— I'll misunderstand him!

MISUNDERSTOOD BOMBERS

Solidarity demands results by next week

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 12

Solidarity's newly elected leaders announced today that they are ready to open negotiations with Poland's Communist Government. But they warned the authorities that the free union will launch a national protest if the talks fail to bring results by October 22.

The Communist Central Committee meeting, due to begin on Wednesday, has been postponed until Friday. Obviously, the party has to make up its mind on how to answer Solidarity's demands, which are seen by hardline Communists as transgressing permitted limits and offering an alternative to the party's political programme.

The Central Committee seems to be in a predicament. The Communist Party lacks popular trust and still has to win credibility whereas Solidarity, with a membership of 10 million, enjoys undiminished support.

At its first meeting today since the end of the union congress the praesidium of Solidarity called on regional branches to refrain from all protest action until the National Commission—the larger committee of Solidarity with 107 members—meets on October 22.

Thus, the uncertainty remains but a period of negotiation now lies ahead. For the moment, at least, it means a period of relative truce with each side ready to resume talks. Solidarity, however, has not responded to the Government's proposal to join a permanent commission to work out joint action for an economic programme with domestic market supplies in the foreground.

Market supplies continue to cause agitation and in Piotrkow Trybunalski south-west of Warsaw a strike alert has been proclaimed for the whole region with the prospect of a warning strike in several dozen factories unless agreement, reached with a Government commission, is followed up by immediate improvements in supplies.

Those are said to be so short that *the rationing system* has broken down and coupons have become worthless, especially at butchers' shops. The immediate problem for Communist Party and Solidarity alike is how Poland can survive the winter.

The Soviet-block media continue to attack Solidarity. The Hungarians have now withdrawn from what had seemed to be greater willingness to establish some sort of relationship.

Heath cites three examples of dirty tricks campaign

By George Clark and Philip Webster

Mr Edward Heath denied last night that he had any personal animosity towards Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but he repeated and elaborated on his weekend allegations that there was a dirty tricks department in the Conservative Party out to discredit him.

He gave three examples of the way he claimed it had operated against him. In the first he said he had letters of apology from a very distinguished journalist who admitted he had been misled "by these people" when he had written a report.

There had also been an open apology in one mass circulation newspaper which had accused him of being offensive to Mr and Mrs Thatcher at 10 Downing Street, when he had been speaking at a dinner in the City of London.

Giving the third example, Mr Heath said: "There was a letter from an MP very recently who said he tried to disrupt my speech in the House of Commons. He failed; he found he was in agreement with what I was saying. He wrote and apologized and said he was put up to do it."

Asked by Mr David Dimbleby on BBC Television's *Panorama* who had put the MP up to it, Mr Heath replied: "We will leave that."

He said he had been careful to avoid personalities in his remarks, and hoped he had been constructive, trying to learn from the past. He hoped members of the Government would listen this week to the valid criticisms that were being made all over the country by businessmen and Conservative supporters.

"It is no longer enough to say that there is no alternative, because many alternatives are being put forward."

Asked whether he would deny any personal animosity to Mrs Thatcher, Mr Heath replied "yes", and pointed out that he had appointed her to the Cabinet when he was Prime Minister.

He emphasized that he had no intention of standing against Mrs Thatcher for the leadership of the party.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, in the same programme referred to Mr Heath's call for a return to consensus policies. He said that what Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues were talking about was not concensus, but about experience.

Every government halfway through its term of office had been under pressure from some of its supporters who talked as many electors were talking today, they were beginning to get alarmed and to say: "Do something. . ."

"Well". Mr Tebbit said, "Ted Heath did something in 1972, but I do not believe it improved our position . . . I seem to remember that the electors did not think so in 1974.

"The same happened to Mr Callaghan. He again had to make two U-turns during his term of office, and the last one landed him into an inflationary bout, with vast wage claims and an attempt to impose an incomes policy, and it ended in the winter of discontent."

Apparently referring to Mr Heath and others who support his arguments, Mr Tebbit said there was a great distinction between what they said and what was said by the 14 Conservative backbenchers who published their views on the economy a few days ago. "Theirs was a reasonable, modest comment; they were not asking for a U-turn or a sharp change, but for a change of emphasis."

Mr Tebbit said that the Government had tried to protect employment by bailing out the British Steel Corporation, and had given help to BL and shipbuilders.

☐ Running Britain gives Mrs Thatcher nightmares and many sleepless hours, she has admitted (the Press Association reports).

"If there is something very worrying coming up the next day and you might have worked on a speech until 3.30 in the morning . . . you go to bed eventually, you close your eyes, and everything goes round and round. You get a dream, not a very nice one — connected with everything you've been thinking about", the Prime Minister said in an interview published yesterday in *Woman's Own* magazine.

Closing ranks in Blackpool against the critics

By Our Political Staff

Conservatives gathering for today's opening in Blackpool of their annual party conference were last night closing ranks against the criticisms of the Government brought by Mr Edward Heath and other high Tory dissidents. A sample of eve of conference reactions:

Mr Robert Atkins, MP for Preston, North, and one of the young "blue chip" group of Tory MPs who last week issued a controversial document calling for a change of gear, was certain that the week's conference would result in no diminution of loyalty to the Prime Minister.

His group are annoyed that they have been associated with Mr Edward Heath's outspoken criticism of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policies.

Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking and a former minister, said however: "This is a time for the leadership to listen, perhaps more than it has before". He said it was not for the conference to make decisions. The conference gave ministers an opportunity to hear constituency views.

Mr Donald Maclean, a representative from Ayr, said there would be a lot of constructive criticism. He did not think that Mr Heath carried the support he thought he had.

Mr Iain McCrone (East Fife) said people would be most upset if the Prime Minister weakened in any way.

Mr John de Courcy Ling, chief whip for the Conservative group in the European Parliament, said last night that European MPs were rock solid behind the Prime Minister because they thought that her economic policies were far better understood abroad than at home.

Miss Marjorie Haynes (Wrexham) said that she did not regard what was happening as a revolt. Mr Heath had simply taken exception to the fact that he was beaten by a woman.

Sir John Langford-Holt, MP for Shrewsbury, said it was nonsense to think inflation could be beaten in two years. Asked for his views on the revolt *in the Tory Party, Sir John* replied: "What revolt? I do not know of any revolt."

Mr Anthony Durant, MP for Reading, North thought that the recent booklet and the speeches of Mr Heath would have the effect of rallying people to the Government.

Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Lords, said: "I think the party faithful are very firm and very loyal and they are always unhappy if they think there has been disloyalty."

Mr Francis Pym, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, said: "I think the events of the last week will mean that people will probably be less critical than they might have been otherwise."

Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton and chairman of the backbenchers 1922 Committee, said: "It wll be a lively and constructive conference. The more opinions we have expressed the better it will be."

Mr Jck Makin (Normanton) said that this year for the first time the conference could "get out of hand".

Mr David Knox, MP for Leek, said: "That the economic policies of the previous postwar Conservative governments were immeasurably more successful than the policies of the present Government is surely beyond dispute."

Mr Knox is a former parliamentary private secretary to Sir Ian Gilmour, who was recently dropped from the Cabinet.

He said that Tory governments from 1951 to 1964 and 1970-74 achieved full employment, economic growth, rising productivity and only moderate inflation.

Mr Michael Spicer, MP for South Worcestershire, believed that much of the expected blood-letting would not materialize. "The Conservative Party always rallies in these situations. It likes to win elections."

Mr George Gardiner, MP for Reigate, said: "The critics always have a good run imediately before the comnference. I think that by the end of the week Ted Heath will be cut down to size."

Lord O'Hagan, MP for Devon, said he thought theconference would be a disappointment for many people because it would go well. "We do not want to turn into a Labour Party. You can have discussion without plotting."

Mr Herbert Baxter (Ipswich) said he was looking to the conference to give party workers many of whom were at a low ebb, a boost to their morale. A good conference would make all the difference in their preparations towards the next election, he said.

'Blue Chips' to aid party in Croydon

By John Witherow and Richard Ford

Concern that talk of dissent within the Conservative Party could lose them votes in the Croydon, North West, by-election has prompted a visit by the 14 so-called "Blue Chip" MPs to the constituency next week.

Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative candidate, said yesterday that the group has asked to visit Croydon and would arrive together to help him to canvass for votes in the marginal Tory seat.

The MPs, who apparently want to demonstrate their loyalty to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the party, achieved some notoriety last week with the publication of a pamphlet entitled *Changing Gear*, which advocated a loosening of the tight monetarist policy.

Mr Edward Heath, the most vociferous critic of the Government's policies and MP for Bexley, Sidcup, has also been invited next week but it is not yet known if he will attend any meetings or join the campaign.

Because of Mr Heath's record of outspokeness, his presence is considered as something of a liability in the final days of what could be a close result between the three main parties.

Latest opinion polls show the Conservatives, who have held the seat for 25 years, are trailing behind Labour and the Liberal-SDP Alliance.

Although they can expect to pull some votes back with the party conference in Blackpool this week, they are clearly worried that the Liberals and SDP could pull off an electoral coup in Croydon on October 22.

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, told a public meeting in Croydon last night that the new party was a dustbin for reactionary, right-wing Labour party renegades which had moved from being a credit card party to a party of sly, devious parasites.

Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, said the Liberal-SDP Alliance would keep a Tory Government in power in exchange for electoral reform.

The by-election has been caused by the death of the Conservative MP, Mr Robert Taylor, who had a majority of 3,769 in the last general election. (Conservatives 19.928, Labour 16,159, Liberal 4,239.)

Questions planted by Tories for radio show

By Paul Routledge and Richard Ford

The Conservative Party planted questions with supporters in London and the Home Counties so that they could telephone them to a radio programme on which the new chairman, Mr Cecil Parkinson, was appearing.

The questions were written down in a memorandum to Mr Parkinson, and the document contained other questions with suggested answers that he might give.

The memorandum, headed "Conservative and Unionist Central Office", ended: "Let us hope that at least one or two of these questions can be fed through successfully." It was from Mr O. C. D. Mitchell to the chairman and was dated October 9, two days before Mr Parkinson appeared on the London Broadcasting Company's phone-in programme on Sunday morning.

Last night, as Conservative supporters gathered in Blackpool for the opening today of their annual conference, sources near the to pof the party confirmed the existence of the memorandum.

It is thought that despite the efforts of Central Office, none of the suggested questions placed with people in Greater London, the South-east and the East got on to the air to be put to the chairman.

Mr Ronold Onions, editorial director of LBC, said: "I am not surprised. Politicians and all sorts of groups, I have no doubt, attempt from time to time to do this sort of thing." He added that all producers of phone-in programmes worked on the firm understanding that they had to keep a balance of opinion.

Although the memorandum is dated October 9, it erroneously talks of the LBC phone-in on "Sunday, November 11". The questions planted with supporters included: "Why don't we hear more of Conservative sucKcess stories, like the Government's achievements in health and social services?", and "Shouldn't Government ministers be more cheerful about the successes of our exports in these difficult world circumstances?".

Another was: "Don't you agree that the Conservative Party is united on its basic objectives, but quarrelling about methods, and shouldn't there be toleration for differing emphases inside the party?".

LIBERAL MOUSE AND SDP SNAKE

The Liberal-SDP Alliance was likened to a marriage between a mouse and a boa constrictor, the snake being the SDP, by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Conservative Party chairman, in a pep talk to party agents in Blackpool yesterday.

He said he had never heard o a mouse eating up a boa constrictor and he forecast that the new party, which he called the Scialist Democratic Party," would predominate in the alliance.

For this reason it was essential that Conservative agents and convassers should emphasize that it was not an alliance of the centre, but another version of socialism.

Mr Parkinson, who has had nly fur weeks to examine the workings of the party machine, seemed unhappy about the way in which the Liberals had gained ground through capitalizing on public discontent over local issues.

He said that a new Conservative campaign called "Impact 80s" would be launched today, in which the party would seek to involve Conservative supporters more closely in local party organizations and would take a closer interest in local issues, producing regular local news bulletins and leaflet

Mr Parkinson conceded that recently Conservative Party political broadcasts had not been of a high standard, due to lack of finance.

WHITBREAD BACKS HOMEBREW

By Our Business News Staff

Whitbread is to introduce brewhouses attached to individual public houses to take advantage of the growing popularity of real ale.

On Thursday the company will reopen a public house at Frithsden, Hertfordshire, which will sell beer from its own brewhouse produced by Mr Martin Winship, the landlord.

But the company is to close a brewery in Wales, with the loss of 150 jobs. The operation at Ely, Cardiff, will close next April because of falling sales and the effects of the recession. Production will be switched to a more modern plant near Newport, Gwent.

Whitbread is also planning to open a number of other brewhouses attached to public houses. The next is likely to be in Nottingham.

Landlords will be trained to produce a beer to their preferred recipe and provided with equipment by the company's brewing, engineering and design departments.

Mr Winship will brew two or three times a week in a former stable attached to the public house, producing about 54 gallons of beer each time.

The number of public houses producing home-brewed beer has risen considerably in recent years with the growing popularity of real ale. But Whitbread is the first of the large companies to experiment.



This is your wife . . . and *This Is Your Life*: Bob Champion (centre) this year's Grand National winner and his bride, Jo Beswick, aged 25, who is also a jockey, waylaid by Eamonn Andrews after their marriage yesterday.

The couple's plans for a quiet wedding night at a secret destination were thwarted as they left the church at Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, near the bride's home, when a television team arrived to make a programme for the famous television series about the jockey who conquered cancer.

Among those taking part in the programme were the jockeys Terry Biddlecombe, who married earlier this month, John Francome, and Bob Davies. Josh Gifford, who trained this year's National winner, and Fred Winter also took part.

Mr Champion said his wife's steeplechasing days were over. "One jockey in in the family is enough", he said. "I do not approve of women jockeys and I do not want Jo to hurt herself."

The couple, who met seven years ago at a race, have no time for a honeymoon. Mr Champion, who recently rode his 400th winner, will be riding again tomorrow at Plumpton or Wetherby.

Riots report praises Anderton

From John Chartres, Manchester

Contrary to many earlier speculations, the report of the independent tribunal into the July riots in Moss Side, Manchester, contains considerable praise for the handling of them by Greater Manchester Police and by its controversial Chief Constable, Mr James Anderton.

The report says: "We believe that the worst police force in the United Kingdom is preferable to the overwhelming majority of police forces elsewhere, and we believe that the police force, in Greater Manchester is probably better than most in the United Kingdom largely due to the efforts of Mr Anderton".

Elsewhere the report says that the chief constable is to be "warmly and unequivocally congratulated" on the part he played during a discussion with community leaders the day after the troubles first erupted, in spite of misunderstandings that occurred.

The tribunal "applauds" Mr Anderton's distaste for, and resistance to, the use of offensive weapons such as CS Gas, rubber bullets and water cannon.

It also records: "Mr Anderton is regarded by all who gave evidence to us as a man who has a deep and abiding hatred of racial prejudice. This view of him was expressed by people of all shades of political opinion (including the extreme left) and of all races.

"We heard a great deal of evidence of his efforts to promote harmony and understanding between the police and ethnic minorities."

Publication of the report by a tribunal of five, appointed by Greater Manchester County Council and chaired by Mr Benet Hytner, QC, was advanced to midnight last night from a planned release timing of midday on Thursday, after a partial leak of its contents last Friday in the new weekly newspaper, *Manchester Flash*, and earlier comments by the leader of the Conservative minority on Manchester City Council, Councillor Cecil Franks, that the inquiry had not been impartial.

Mr Franks had described it as "a deliberate set-up of Mr Anderton by the extreme left so as to cause his resignation and replacement by someone they would find more pliable".

In fact, the report says that it had heard evidence from the vice-chairman of the Labour-controlled Greater Manchester County police committee, Mrs Gabrielle Cox, and from Councillor H. Hatton, a solicitor and Labour member of the committee, and that "at no time was it suggested by them or anybody else during the entire course of our proceedings, either orally or in writing or in private, that Manchester would benefit from a change of chief constable".

Ironically, however, both Mrs Cox and the leader of the Labour-controlled county council, councillor Bernard Clarke, were recently involved in a public attack on Mr Anderton at an open council meeting.

In its report the tribunal sets out to suggest ways in which a better understanding could be achieved between the chief constable and his police committee, which changed to Labour control at the last county council elections.

It recommends that the full report, which runs to nearly 30,000 words, should be passed for consideration to the police committee, and that it be studied together with the eventual report by Lord Scarman into last summer's disturbances in various parts of the country.

Until that had been done no decisions should be taken in relation to general policing in Manchester.

"We find that there is in truth, and unlike the position in other cities, very little difference in approach to policing between the committee and the chief constable, and consequently we believe that differences will only arise between them through misunderstandings based on ambiguous or vigorous language."

The report does, however, draw attention to some police actions, notably the use of police vans to disperse a crowd and later a "charge" by officers.

It defers final judgment on both events, nd suggests that the details it records should be part of the further study and discussion recommended.

☐ A kitchen porter aged 17 who denied throwing a petrol bomb at police during the riots in Moss Side was jailed for six years at the Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

James Gittins, of Shadow Moss Road, Wythenshawe, told the jury that although he was in the area he took no part in the riots.

Gradual union for Ireland planned, Paisley says

Proposals for the British and Irish governments to take the first steps towards the integration of Ulster with the Irish Republic through economic fusion are to be put to the next Anglo-Irish summit meeting, the Rev Ian Paisley claimed yesterday.

The plans, emanating from joint study groups set up after last December's Dublin summit, *suggest the establish*ment of joint commissions on energy, fisheries and tourism, the MP alleged.

Mr Paisley said the details of the plans to be put before the summit meeting in London in November had come into his possession from a source in Dublin.

He refused to say whether his source was within the Dublin Government, but commented: "Future events will verify and justify what I am saying.

"It is proposed as the first step of an ongoing and gradual process of all-Ireland integration that definitive steps should be taken to promote economic fusion on the island of Ireland, out of which it is intended will emerge ultimate political fusion.

"Towards this end the joint studies propose that certain joint commissions should be established to coalesce, direct and control policy within Ireland in selected but ever-expanding fields of economic activity.

"In the first instance there is to be established a joint commission on energy, a joint commission on fisheries and a joint commission on tourism."

A plan for a commission to cover constitutional matters had been dropped after his series of "Carson Trail" rallies across Northern Ireland earlier this year, the Democratic Unionist party leader claimed.

Having "successfully torpedoed this overt attempt to involve Dublin in Northern Ireland's constitutional affairs", he added, Ulster "loyalists" must turn their attention to thwarting the continuing Dublin-London attempt, through the three planned commissions, "to involve Dublin in our affairs and gradually to edge us into an all-Ireland republic".

The intention of the two Governments was that the economic development of Ireland, north and south, would move closer together through the commissions and others to follow.

Mr Paisley went on: "As this happens and Northern Ireland is oriented away from its United Kingdom ties and dependence, and oriented towards the rest of Ireland, it is hoped that the allegiance of Northern Ireland to the United Kingdom will correspondingly weaken, and what has hitherto been unthinkable, namely union with the Irish Republic, will become a more acceptable proposition."

PRIOR SETS MAZE DEADLINE

IRA prisoners in the Maze prison will have to decide by November 1 whether to conform to the new rules announced by Mr James Prior, Ulster Secretary, under which they will get back half the remission they lost for protesting.

If a prisoner begins conforming by then he will get back *half of his lost remission* after three months of obedience to the new rules. Prisoners who fail to conform by November 1 wll, in the long run, lose remission even if they agree later to obey.

A pamphlet sent to the prisoners by Lord Gowrie, Ulster prisons minister, made it clear that the Government wanted a speedy end to the protests and told the men that any spinning out of their decision would mean a longer stay in jail for them.

Any man who decides to conform after November 1 will, after three months, get back half of his lost remission for the period up to November 1, but will not regain anything lost by continued protest after November 1.

The new plans apply to all prisoners who have lost remission except those who forfeited it for violent attacks on prison officers or other prisoners.

A response from the Republican prisoners is expected to be given today after they have studied the statement.

SEX ATTACK HUNT IS STEPPED UP

Police stepped up their hunt last night for Rodney Harrison, who is wanted for questioning about a sex attack on a housewife aged 23 on Saturday night.

A huge area of farmland in north Nottinghamshire was being scoured for Mr Harrison, aged 30, who abscounded from a special unit at Balderton psychiatric hospital at the weekend.

Police were still seeking the man who attacked the housewife, and described him as "a menace to women".

Mr Harrison was sent to Rampton top security hospital 10 years ago after raping a pregnant housewife.

Last year's new teachers still 14pc unemployed

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

One in seven of teachers who completed initial training courses in non-university institutions last year were still without any kind of a job four months after graduating, according to a survey published yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

By October, 1980, only 70 per cent had obtained teaching posts or firm promises of posts within the United Kingdom; 8 per cent had taken up non-teaching jobs, and 8 per cent had gone on to further study or had gone abroad. The other 14 per cent, were unemployed.

The proportions obtaining teaching posts last year were 4 per cent lower than in 1979, but higher than those in the previous two years.

Teachers completing postgraduate certificate in education (PGCE) courses in universities were the most successful in finding teaching jobs (77 per cent), followed by leavers from non-university PGCE courses (74 per cent) and leavers from bachelor of education courses in non-university institutions (69 per cent).

But this probably reflects in part the higher employment rate among those who trained as secondary school or further education teachers, compared with those trained as primary school teachers.

Science report

The Sun's core is spinning faster

By The Staff of Nature

Waves only a few yards high on the surface of the Sun have provided astronomers with evidence that the core is spinning up to nine times faster than the outer layers. On the visible surface, the Sun turns once every 25 days or so, but inside it may turn in only three days.

These measurements were made by the University of Birmingham group of Dr H. B. van der Raay and Dr J. R. Isaak, which, with a Soviet group, were the first to detect the solar waves (or oscillations). The new data are the most precise yet, and they provide new information on the interior of the Sun.

The waves depend on solar structure because, unlike simple surface waves on the Earth's oceans, they are whole body oscillations of the Sun. Thus vast areas of the solar surface lift and fall with the waves, some of the most prominent of which take five minutes to complete a cycle of motion.

The precise times of rise and fall, or frequencies, of the waves depend on the deep structure of the Sun, just as the vibrations and harmonics of a musical instrument tell of the structure of the instrument.

In particular, the latest measurements tell that the interior of the Sun must be spinning faster than the exterior. But unfortunately they do not tell how big this interior spinning region must be. If the spinning core has half the radius of the Sun, it must be spinning at twice the rate of the surface, according to the measurements.

However, if the core region has little more than a tenth of the solar radius, it must be spinning at nine times the exterior rate. No simple measurement would tell one of these models from the other, said Dr van der Raay this week, and it is up to stellar theorists to distinguish which one is best.

In the past, these theorists have envisioned a Sun with a rapidly spinning core to fit theoretical prejudices or explain difficult observations, but in each case they predicted a rate of spin far in excess of that now observed.

Nevertheless, a spinning core of the Sun is still reasonable. The solar system was formed by the self-gravitation of a cloud of gas and dust, and, like water draining down a plug-hole, this dust must have spun faster and faster as it was attracted to the centre.

The fastest rates of spin would thus be at the centre of the solar system — the centre of the Sun. The outer layers of the Sun would also be expected to be gradually slowed down, as they threw out the continuous blast of the solar wind, a torrent of particles which carries matter and rotational motion away from the Sun.

The Birmingham measurements, made in collaboration with the Institute of Astrophysics of the Canary Islands, Tenerife, where the observations were taken, thus confirm this simple idea and give the theorists some hard numbers to chew on.

Source: *Nature* (vol 293 p443 (1981).

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ANTHRAX SOIL CLAIM DOUBTED

By a Staff Reporter

Scottish police have been unable to confirm claims that an anonymous group of protesters landed on the Hebridean island of Gruinard and took away earth infected with potentially lethal anthrax spores.

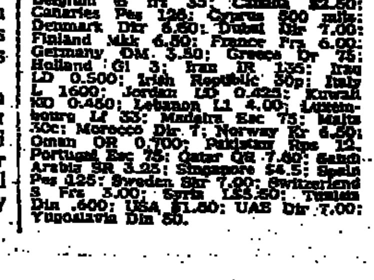
Preliminary checks by police with local people on the mainland opposite Gruinard indicate that nobody has visited Gruinard since scientists from the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire, were there for routine monitoring last month.

The statement by the group, who claim that a package found at Porton Down on Saturday contains infected earth from Gruinard, said local people helped them in their operation, which they call "Dark Harvest".

Results of analyses of the soil by microbiologists at Porton Down may be ready today.

The soil, wrapped in paper and placed in a bucket, was found by the perimeter of the 7,000-acre Porton Down compound a few yards from the Exeter-Waterloo railway line. It is thought it may have been thrown from a moving train.

Scottish police said last night that a full inquiry would not be mounted until the test results were known. But a check had been made at the tiny hamlet of Laide. "As far as we can gather, nobody has been there apart from the Porton Down scientists."



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Dubai Dh 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Fr 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.480; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.00; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£3.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Docherty denies telling lies in High Court

Tommy Docherty, the football manager, lied while giving evidence at the High Court, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Paul Purnell, for the prosecution, said Mr Docherty told "deliberate lies" on oath to persuade the jury that he was a faithful employee and served the best interests of Manchester United Football Club.

Mr Docherty, charged in his full name of Thomas Henderson Docherty, denied two charges of perjury.

Mr Purnell told the jury that Mr Docherty was "a person that some of you may know", and said the jury would be looking at words copied from a High Court action.

"The prosecution say that during a High Court action in 1978 Mr Docherty told lies while giving evidence in respect of that matter. As you would expect, while giving evidence he was a witness upon oath. In particular, he gave evidence which was untruthful evidence on two important instances."

Mr Purnell went on: "At the root of that High Court action was a question, raised by the defence in that case, as to the proper good conduct of Mr Docherty while he was a manager for the Manchester United Football Club.

"In the course of that action, where the conduct of Mr Docherty as manager of Manchester United was the issue, the prosecution allege that he told those lies for a particular purpose.

"They were important details of his evidence, and they were done for the purpose of persuading the jury that Mr Docherty was a faithful employee and served the best interests of that football club, *whereas, in fact, as the* prosecution hope to prove, they were deliberate lies in order to give the civil proceedings a tone to which they were not justified."

Mr Docherty, aged 53, is accused of committing perjury in November, 1978, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court while giving *evidence as plaintiff in* an action against Mr William Morgan and Granada Television.

He is alleged to have falsely sworn that he told the former footballer, Denis Law, that he would discuss the player's free transfer with the board of Manchester United, and that Mr Law did not seem disturbed or surprised by the news.

Mr Docherty is also alleged to have falsely sworn that he did not know of a term in a contract between Bournemouth Football Club and Manchester United under which United would pay a further sum to Bournemouth when a striker, Ted McDougall, had scored 20 goals, until United were sued for breach of contract.

Mr Purnell told the jury of a *television programme called "Kick Off"*, broadcast by Granada Television in the north of England, in which prominent people in the football world "expressed their opinions plainly".

"On January 14, 1977, the programme included an interview with Willie Morgan, a former Manchester United player. The spark which started the whole of the proceedings which has eventually led to this court were remarks which me made about Docherty.

"He said that Docherty was the worst football manager there had ever been, and he described parts of Docherty's behaviour as a manager which were clearly deprecating the way he had been the football manager at Manchester United."

Mr Purnell said Mr Morgan's words were bound seriously to affect Mr Docherty's standing as a football manager.

The trial continues today.

RAF fly in danger zone, say farmers

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The Ministry of Defence is to be told that RAF pilots are disregarding instructions that prohibit flying within a two-*mile radius of one of Britain's* oldest nuclear power stations.

The complaints are being made by farmers whose flocks of hardy Welsh sheep roam the sparse mountain pastures near Trawsfynydd power station, in North Wales.

According to the farmers and their shepherds, the supersonic aircraft pass close to the station as they practise the manoeuvres that *would* take them below enemy radar in wartime. Thundering out of the low cloud, the high-technology aircraft, according to witnesses, scream uncomfortably close to the station before accelerating away over the mountains close by.

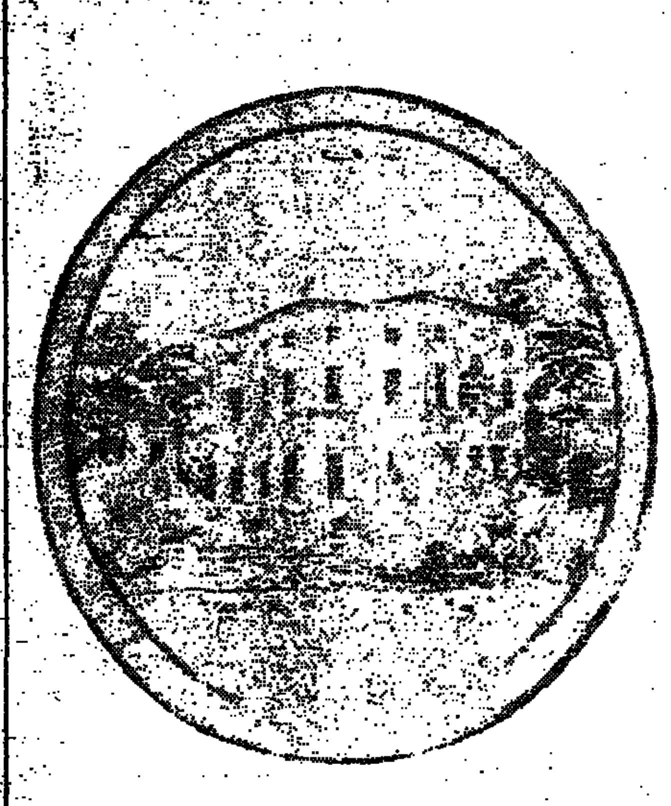
Mr J. Dyer James, secretary of the Merioneth branch of the Farmers' Union of Wales, said: "My members have seen these aircraft well within the prohibited area and are concerned about public safety. It would be horrific if one of the aircraft hit the building."

Mr James Sylvester, the deputy power station manager, said complaints were made to the ministry about a year ago, but he was unaware of the latest incidents.

Once a year the staff at the power station undergo a full-scale emergency drill, when it is assumed that a disaster such as a crashing aircraft has befallen the plant.

The area, part of which was used as a mock-up of the Mekong Delta by American pilots during the Vietnam war, is a favourite venue for low-flying exercises. Some farmers have claimed that aircraft have flown at night only 100ft above the station.

Low level flying by aircraft capable of *delivering nuclear* payloads has led to successful claims for damages by farmers in the area for aborted livestock and disturbed poultry.





Broken plate: Barlaston Hall, as it was in 1942, featured on a Wedgewood wall plaque, and as it is now.

Mounting a monumental rescue for a ruined mansion

From John Young, Planning Reporter, Barlaston

The October gale howls through the windowless casements of Barlaston Hall. Rain deluges through gaping holes in the roof. An upstairs shutter bangs eerily but no one can reach to secure it, because the room has no floor, other than a skeleton of *rotting joists*.

Restoration of this eighteenth century mansion, which is listed grade I but has been left to rot for more than 13 years, is perhaps the most ambitious project of its kind ever undertaken.

"It is *in no worse state than* the Grange was", Mr Marcus Binney, chairman of Save Britain's Heritage, says cheerfully, omitting to add that the Grange, in Hampshire, was never restored *but left as a* "romantic ruin".

It was Save Britain's Heritage that last week bought Barlaston for a nominal £1 from the Wedgwood Pottery group, thus cutting short a public inquiry into the company's second application to demolish it. For its first venture into ownership, it could hardly have chosen a more daunting task.

The house is in an appalling *state, ceilings, walls, floors* and stairways have collapsed in great heaps of rubble. Roof beams and joists hang at precarious angles.

To make things worse, it stands on a coalfield and subsidence has caused large vertical cracks to appear *in* the outside walls. The organization's first task will be to settle the question of compensation with the National Coal *Board and then to use the* money to install a concrete "raft" at cellar level to ensure that future subsidence is uniform.

At the inquiry, the cost of underpinning was variously put at anything between £140,000 and £600,000. Mr Binney estimates that subsequent restoration will cost £250,000 but that the seven flats into which the house will be converted will together fetch about £350,000. Grants will also be sought from the Historic Building Council and the Architectural Heritage Fund.

Council blamed for centenary flop

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

A call has been made to suspend Liverpool Council over the scandal of a centenary *show which lost £278,000*

Mr Ronald Gould, a Conservative councillor, yesterday demanded that he and his colleagues be suspended after the auditor's report laid a large part of the blame for the fiasco on the council.

The two-week event at *Camp Hill, Woolton*, in June last year, organized by Liverpool's Education Department, was planned to be self-financing

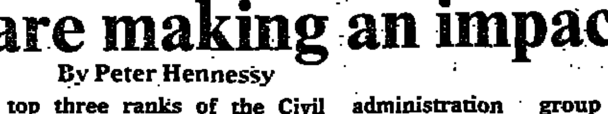
Councilors, headed by Mr Gould, demanded an inquiry into the disastrous event when it was revealed that the city *had not* approved much of the spending. A working party was set up, and in January Mr Kenneth Antcliffe, the educational director, was suspended.

Early Stern hearing

The Court of Appeal yesterday ordered an early hearing of an appeal against the refusal of a London Bank*ruptcy* Court registrar to allow three creditors to question Mr William Stern, a former property magnate, about his lifestyle as a bankrupt.

An application by Mr Stern for discharge from his £118m bankruptcy *in* 1978 was adjourned in August pending the appeal. The creditors are Keyser Ullmann, claiming £20m, the Crown Agents, claiming £40m and First National Bank of Chicago, claiming £1m.

Whitehall brief



Reforms are making an impact

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Kenneth Sharp, former justice of the peace, Territorial Army officer and pillar of the Cumbrian professional community, has a dream. He wants to infiltrate every nook and cranny of Whitehall with one of his own kind.

Mr Sharp, an engaging, fluent, 54-year-old of great charm, is not some sinister KGB spymaster planting "moles", but head of the Government Accountancy Service who, from his base at the Department of Industry in Victoria Street, tramps Whitehall proselytizing, as he puts it, in other ministries about the need to employ more of his people and to make use of their skills as a routine contribution to policy-making.

Raw statistics show he has achieved considerable success since he took up his post in 1975. Lumping public service accountants together to include the Exchequer and Audit Department and the District Audit Service with Whitehall, the number of accountants rose from 831 in 1975 to 1,055 in 1981, an increase of 27 per cent over a period in which central government manpower generally has been falling.

But Mr Sharp has not yet reached the promised land of his vision. To enable accountants to penetrate the government machine successfully to the point where practically every principal finance officer has an accountancy background, he wants to disband the separate professional accountant class, and to move its officials into the Civil Service's administration group, where they will join those already there in a new functional specialism.

That way, Mr Sharp believes, given time, he can dramatically improve on the 29 accountants now at assistant secretary level or equivalent, and the six in the open structure which embraces the top three ranks of the Civil Service.

Taking stock of his six-year crusade in conversation recently, Mr Sharp said: "We are winning. We are on the way to a big reform".

During his appearance before the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee in June, an MP told Mr Sharp: "I do not quite understand what powers you possess".

He replied: "I can answer that in one word — none". How, then, has he moved his dream towards reality? Mainly by the energetic lobbying of a committee of permanent secretaries commissioned to consider the future of Civil Service accountants. He has been helped, too, by the priority afforded financial management and the achievement of value for money by the Thatcher administration.

But the Sharp charm has not worked everywhere. Like a heckler interrupting a street corner evangelist with loud raspberries, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the union representing the 384 officials in the professional accountant class (the bulk of the 278 in the administration group are looked after by the Society of Civil and Public Servants which is well disposed towards the Sharp plan) has denounced his scheme as misguided.



Mr Kenneth Sharp: "We are winning".

Far from strengthening the position of accountants, the institution maintains, to uproot them from their separate class would mean a loss of identity and their disappearance into the mists of the vast administration group. Unlike government economists and statisticians, who have their own distinct services, accountants are still treated as artisans by expensively educated senior administrators, the argument runs.

The only remedy is to build up the Government Accountancy Service by paying salaries that will attract good people from the private sector and giving them access to many more senior posts at assistant secretary level and above.

The institution tends to see Mr Sharp as a fast-talking, immensely plausible man who is selling their birthright. For his part, Mr Sharp says he is still well disposed towards the union and hopes it will take part in final negotiations on *his new scheme to protect its* members' interests before the move into the administration group takes place on July 1, 1982.

Mr Sharp is convinced that his reform will triumph eventually. He believes there is a head of steam behind if from ministers, permanent secretaries and the middle ranks of the Civil Service. He has two years to go before his contract expires, much too short a span for him to know whether his plan of well-intentioned infiltration has worked.

"Whether I have been successful cannot be judged until I see whether my successor's successor is successful", he says.

Whitelaw faces inquiry call over case of Sikh priest

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is to be asked to hold an inquiry into the case of a Sikh priest who was released by Bradford magistrates yesterday so that he could return to India after *having been held in custody* for a week.

The priest, Sewa Singh, aged 37, of the Guru Nanak Sikh temple, Bradford, had been disgraced and the city's Sikh community upset, the magistrates were told.

Mr Singh's solicitor, Mr Norman Hopwood, said the priest was arrested for being in Britain illegally after an informer told police Mr Singh was due to fly home when he was arrested.

Mr Hopwood asked the magistrates to let Mr Singh leave "with dignity" rather than be deported.

He said local Sikhs were prepared to accept responsibility for buying his airline ticket and ensuring that he left the country. They were upset by what had happened.

Mr Singh was said to have received temporary permission to stay on in Britain to carry out religious ceremonies, including marriages, until a full-time priest arrived. He stayed on longer than was allowed.

Mr Hopwood said there had been an appeal by Mr Singh *who admitted* overstaying his time limit, but there was a delay in the Home Office considering the deliberations of the adjudicator.

Mr Neville Cox, chairman of the Bench, said the court would make an unusual decision for an unusual case. Sentence would be deferred for a week for local Sikhs to arrange his departure before the weekend. The magistrates would be prepared to sentence him in his absence.

After the hearing Mr Tim Whitfield, Bradford's senior community relations officer, referred to "a catalogue of errors" and said the case had damaged relationships between the local Sikh community and police. He said he would be writing to the Home Secretary to ask for an inquiry into the actions of the police, who he felt had acted hastily, and the Home Office.

MAN LEAPT TO DEATH FROM HOTEL

Mr James Childs, an electrical engineer, telephoned his former girl friend and told her to watch him leap to his death from an hotel, an inquest was told yesterday. As the girl looked out from the Shell office at Stanier House, Birmingham, she saw him jump from the window of an hotel room, it was said. The inquest at Birmingham was told that she had telephoned back to the Holiday Inn hotel in Paradise Circus in the hope that staff could stop him, but they failed to find him in time.

Mr Childs fell to his death on Friday. He had been at work the day before, a friend *of the family* said. He was divorced and had been living in various hotels.

The inquest was adjourned for further inquiries.

MURDER CHARGE

Ian Newton, aged 35, painter, of no fixed address, was remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Oxhey, Hertfordshire, charged with the murder of a girl aged 12 found dead outside a block of flats on Friday.

Repatriation plan a gross insult, immigrants say

A call by the right-wing Conservative Monday Club for a multi-million pound programme to repatriate 100,000 coloured people a year from Britain was described yesterday as bribery and a gross insult by leaders of the West Indian and Asian communities.

The club's 10-point resettlement scheme, which seems certain to be a source of at least mild embarrassment to the party leadership at this week's conference, envisages coloured people being offered £6,000 or more to return to their "home" countries.

The offer would be open to all coloured people, including those whose parents or grandparents were born in Britain, leaders of the club made clear yesterday.

The cost, likely to be at least £500m to £600m a year, would form part of the overseas aid budget, with diplomatic pressure being brought to bear on possibly reluctant receiving countries.

Such a scheme would be coupled with an immediate end to new immigration from the New Commonwealth and Parkistan.

Mr Harvey Proctor, MP for Basildon and joint author of the policy paper, described the scheme as a sensible contribution to restoring race relations in Britain.

He said the British had shown incredible tolerance at past levels of immigration but he foresaw a white backlash unless it was curbed. He thought many coloured people would be attracted by the scheme.

"There is clearly a large body of opinion among immigrants who would be very interested in a scheme to assist their passage back because of what they see as their prospects in remaining. But some people are almost too frightened to say so."

Asked if the aim of the plan was to get fewer black and brown faces on the streets, he replied that it was.

The principle of assisted repatriation, which Mr Proctor said had been Conservative policy since the early 1960s, was accepted officially but the present scheme was a bureaucratic nonsense, he added.

France and Germany were mounting similar operations, and the return of thousands of small businessmen with money and entrepreneurial flair would be a very considerable contribution to Britain's overseas aid effort.

The Monday Club scheme was immediately described as a very cheap offer by Mr William Trant, chairman of the West Indian Standing Conference.

"Britain owes a great deal more to the West Indian community here than it is presently prepared to admit. It is a gross insult for black people to be offered that sort of bait to create a purist white society in the United Kingdom", Mr Trant said.

Black people who intended to return to the Caribbean would do so without any inducement. "But I am not saying there are not small sections who find it extremely difficult to survive in the present economic climate."

Mr Kanti Nagda, secretary of the Confederation of Indian Organizations, said the suggestion that many people would be attracted by the sums mentioned was absolutely wrong.

"Coloured people have made the country their home", he added. "They want to be part of it. The question of resettlement does not appeal at all."

Ten hospitals in charges study

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A pilot study to discover the best method of charging overseas visitors for health service care is being launched in 10 hospitals in Britain.

The Government has been committed to charging visitors for treatment since it came into office but it set up a working party to find out the fairest means after it was criticized for its plans to do so. It was claimed that only coloured people would be asked to prove they were resident in Britain.

The working party, which is headed by Mr Peter Wormald, Under-Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, and includes members of the Commission for Racial Equality and other race groups, started its work by surveying existing methods of charging overseas visitors.

It found that practice varied considerably between hospitals. Some took considerable pains to discover a patient's normal place of residence and to charge him if he was not entitled to free treatment. Others were more lax.

It has now recommended that a pilot study be carried out, in which patients will be asked three questions: Have you lived in Britain for more than three years? Are you living permanently in Britain? Are you or your spouse working in Britain?

If the answer to all three is no, they will be asked where they normally live, whether they intend to stay in Britain for the next 12 months and whether they are a United Kingdom resident working abroad.

The hospitals involved are: Addenbrooke's, Cambridge; Hillingdon, west London; The Queen Mother's, Glasgow; Royal Gwent, Newport, South Wales; Royal Northern, north London; St Bernard's, Southall, west London; University College Hospital, central London; Warwick General Hospital, Warwick; West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds; and Wythenshawe Hospital, Manchester.

The scheme to tighten up on charging foreigners was originally due to start this autumn but was postponed to next April when the working party was set up.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, former Secretary of State for Social Services, said last March that emergencies would still be treated free of charge and that visitors would remain entitled to free treatment where reciprocal agreements existed.

Charges would also not be made to people who had come to settle, to certain migrant workers or to those who had lived in Britain for three years.

Two famous London hospitals, which attract many overseas visitors, already charge all those not normally resident in Britain. The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the Westminster Hospital said yesterday that they ask to see a patient's passport where they suspect the person is not entitled to free treatment and ask for payment in advance.

IN BRIEF

Five women hurt in blast at flats

Five elderly women were recovering in hospital last night after an explosion in flats at a pensioners' complex at Neyland, in west Wales. Fallen masonry had to be dragged clear to free two of the women before they could be taken to hospital in Haverfordwest. One of the pensioners, Mrs Martha John, aged 82, was suffering from extensive burns.

The warden, Mrs Thelma Kavanagh, said: The whole complex shook with the explosion and I saw two flats in ruins. I rushed over and realized two people were trapped. A lot of the other residents were screaming with panic." Gas board experts visited the scene to try to establish the cause of the explosion.

Greenland expeditions

Two 90-member expeditions to a remote part of Greenland, part of project to celebrate the British Schools Exploring Society's fiftieth anniversary, are open to 70 unemployed boys and girls aged between 16½ and 19½. The expeditions will set off in the summers of 1982 and 1983, and participants will have to help to raise the £1,400 cost themselves.

Nurses for trial

Four nurses and a former nurse from Rampton special hospital were committed for trial to Nottingham Crown Court by magistrates at Mansfield yesterday on a total of 16 charges of ill treating patients. They were remanded on bail until the hearing.

£5,000 in fines

When 12 people were fined a total of £5,000 in Birmingham yesterday for unruly behaviour at football matches, the prosecution said most of the trouble occurred at the Birmingham and West Ham game on October 3.

Real estate car

Mr Trevor Ryall is asking £35,000 for his Cortina estate car, but the extras include a house with garage and garden. He resorted to the marketing ploy after failing to sell his house, in Walton, Essex, in seven months.

Guard injured

Thieves yesterday broke a printing works security guard's spine while raiding Waterlow's works in Dunstable, Bedfordshire. He caught one intruder, but a second man then attacked him. Both escaped.

Brothers burnt

Gordon Clark, aged 13, and Ian Clark, aged 12, brothers, of Hellingly, Sussex, were in a hospital special burns unit yesterday after sparking off an explosion by puncturing two gas cylinders they were playing with on a disused farm.



Mr Kenneth Addison: No question marks, no answers, no conviction.

Silent motorist confounds drink test procedure

From Our Correspondent, York

Kenneth Addison's lips were sealed on the night police suspected he was over the drink-driving limit. He only stared and smiled at them as they went through the procedure for obtaining samples of blood or urine.

His silence may have saved him from a driving ban yesterday, after magistrates at York decided he was not obliged to say anything to the police, and therefore under law had not refused to give specimens of blood or urine.

Mr Addison, aged 29, garage manager, of Millfield Road, York, had denied failing to give the specimens. The decision was based on the absence of question marks from form 300, which is used by North Yorkshire police in drink-driving cases.

Mr Peter Collier, for the defence, said: "If there had been question marks at the end of statements on the form then the defendant would have been obliged to answer 'yes' or 'no'.

"But there were not, so he was perfectly entitled to stand there and say nothing or wait until the police gave him the utensils for the urine specimen."

Mr Addison was arrested after sounding his horn after dark and taken to York police station, where he allegedly failed a breath test.

Chief Inspector Barney Coleman said he had not replied when asked to provide a sample of blood. Two minutes later Police Constable Terry Smith had told him he would be required to provide two specimens of urine within an hour of the second stage of the procedure, but again he had refused to reply, and smiled and stared at the officer.

Less than a minute later Mr Addison had again been given an opportunity to provide a sample of blood, but said: "I will give urine instead". Because of the strict rules of procedure, PC Smith would not accept that, and told him he was not allowed to go back after each stage had been completed.

Mr Collier said the police officer was bound by the form, which did not cover all circumstances, and the police had never before been confronted with that situation.

The North Yorkshire police said: "We are calling for the papers for that case, which will be studies by the Chief Constable, who will then decide what further action to take".

The procedure had been in operation since 1968 and had been adopted by many other police forces.



Detention for glue-sniffer who slew grandmother

From Our Correspondent, Cardiff

Neville Waite, a schoolboy aged 16, was convicted yesterday of murdering his grandmother after he had been sniffing glue. He smashed her skull with a poker and dumped her into a bath of scalding water in an attempt to conceal his crime.

The boy attacked Mrs Emma Waite, a widow, aged 76, as she sat in a rocking chair watching television at her council flat.

Yesterday a jury at Cardiff Crown Court reached the unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. Mr Justice Kenneth Jones sentenced the boy to be detained at her Majesty's pleasure. He told him: "How long you spend in detention will depend upon those in charge of you".

The boy had told the court that he went to his grandmother's flat in Ffordd y Goedwig, Kenfig Hill, Mid Glamorgan, to steal money soon after sniffing glue. He said he needed the cash to buy more glue. Mrs Waite had come home before he could take it.

He told police in a statement: "I don't know what came over me. It must have been the glue. I loved her. I don't know why I hit her".

He wept as he told the court how he dragged her unconscious body from the sitting room into the bathroom. There he toppled her into the bath before filling it with boiling water. After the killing he fled, taking some banknotes from her purse.

He told the court his glue sniffing began two years before the killing, when he was 14 years old. He said that by last May he was sniffing glue two or three times a day and could not stop. "It made me dream of fairytale things like paper flowers growing out of the ground. It just felt as if you were in another world."

He admitted taking cash from his mother's purse and stealing glue from a local shop to feed his habit.

The court heard conflicting evidence from psychiatrists about the state of the boy's mind after the killing. Dr James Cuthill, a consultant psychiatrist with Mid Glamorgan Health Authority said he examined him about five times and took the view that his personality had severely deteriorated from being repeatedly poisoned by the glue sniffing.

But Dr Alan Capstick, a consultant psychiatrist at Whitchurch mental hospital, Cardiff, who also examined the boy, said that in his opinion he had not suffered any abnormality of mind which would substantially impair his mental responsibility for his acts.

Outside the courtroom one of the boy's relatives, who declined to be named, said: "we thought the verdict should have been manslaughter and we shall certainly be standing by him".

CURB URGED ON RESALE OF HOMES

By Our Planning Reporter

More widespread restrictions on the resale of council houses in rural areas are called for today by Rural Voice, an association which includes the National Farmers Union, the Country Landowners' Association and the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers.

In a report on rural housing initiatives, Rural Voice points out that, although tenants in rural areas have the same right to buy their homes as those anywhere else, restrictions on those to whom they may resell apply only in very limited districts.

There are many other districts, which have not been designated for special protection, where pressures on the housing market are very strong.

The report cites as examples the district of Allerdale, in Cumbria, where there is a very high demand from commuters and others for homes close to the Lakes, and east Hampshire, where prices in the smaller villages are "incredibly high" but where council policies strictly limit new development.

☐ At least £100m a year needs to be spent on a programme of building and improvements to cure Scotland's severe housing problems, a report published yesterday states (the Press Association reports).

The report, prepared by the Scottish Federation of Housing Associations, sets out to shatter what it describes as the complacent view of successive governments that Scotland no longer has a mass housing shortage.

There are 104,000 homes in Scotland below the tolerable standard, 30,000 tenement flats without bathrooms in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and more than 2,000 people living in hospitals for the mentally handicapped who should not be there, the report says.

At the very least, it concludes, £100m a year is needed to meet the annual housing association programme built up over the past six years in response to Government targets.

The report says national housing associations are Scotland's main providers of sheltered homes for the elderly and disabled.

Inquest on death in care of police draws picket

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Winston Rose, aged 27, the mentally disturbed man, who died while in the care of the police on his way to mental hospital in July had difficulty in breathing just before his death, a Coroner's Court was told yesterday.

Professor Keith Simpson, the pathologist who conducted the post-mortem examination, said that could have been caused by three things: an obstruction to the mouth or nose; pressure on the neck; or pressure to the chest.

He said there was intense engorgement of the dead man's lungs and discoloration of his blood through lack of oxygen.

The death of Mr Rose, a former boxer, who Professor Simpson said was in good health at the time of death and who lived in Elm Road, Leytonstone, east London, has aroused concern in the black community.

There was a picket outside Walthamstow Town Hall as the inquest started yesterday, leaflets were distributed by the Winston Rose Action Committee, and the public gallery was full of black people.

A total of 52 witnesses are being called by Dr Harold Price, the coroner. Twelve gave evidence yesterday before a jury of 10, four of whom are black. They will have to decide how Mr Rose died on July 13 last.

Mr Rose met his death after a struggle with 11 policemen who had been called by a Waltham Forest social worker to take him to Claybury psychiatric hospital. Mr Rose, who spent a month compulsorily detained in Claybury on 1979, had refused to go.

The police said afterwards that Mr Rose died after choking on his own vomit. Professor Simpson said yesterday that that was the immediate cause of death, but he agreed with the coroner that the vomiting had been caused by lack of oxygen, which had made breathing difficult.

"When people die of inhaling vomit their lungs do not show the intense engorgement as in this case", Professor Simpson said. He added that laymen would find it much more difficult to detect blueness of the skin in a black man than in a white man.

Psychiatrists who had treated Mr Rose came in for tough questioning from Mr Michael Mansfield, acting for the Rose family.

He suggested that Mr Rose had no history of violence towards his family and that there was therefore no reason for the police to be called to his home on July 13 to remove him to hospital.

Evidence was given about the incident in 1979 when Mr Rose had been removed to Claybury by 10 police officers after he had begun acting strangely on the building site where he worked. He was taken into the locked ward of the hospital strapped to a stretcher and handcuffed.

Dr Moira Hughes, a psychiatrist at Claybury, said she was told that he became violent when he was unstrapped. He was diagnosed as suffering from a paranoid psychotic illness because of his delusions.

They involved the belief that the foreman was poisoning his tea and that doctors at Moorfield hospital, in London, had put a bug above his eye when they operated on it for a detached retina.

The inquest continues today.

Police federation chief fined

The chairman of the Police Federation, Mr James Jardine, was convicted yesterday of driving without due care after Cheltenham magistrates heard that he drove on to a main road in the town and crashed into another car.

Mr Jardine, aged 53, pleading not guilty, said road markings at the A40 junction were confusing. He was fined £20, had his licence endorsed and was ordered to pay £44 costs.

Mr Jardine said he was driving to a federation meeting when he was in collision with a car driven by a former driving instructor, Mr Patrick Pittaway. "I accept now that I should have been more aware but I thought I was on a roundabout and had the right of way", he said.

Mr David Leahy, for the defence, said it was significant that the road markings had been improved since the accident.

Mr Jardine had a clean licence after 37 years' driving.

Mother locked up over a 'technicality'

From Our Correspondent Dunfermline

A father said yesterday that he would ask his MP to investigate why his wife was locked up for two days over a minor road traffic offence.

Mrs Melinda Coutts saw her five year old daughter taken screaming from a police cell. And after 47 hours in custody Mrs Coutts, aged 28 of Daphne Crescent, Parkside, Seaham, co Durham, was admonished at Dunfermline Sheriff Court for what her agent described as a "technicality".

Mr William Coutts said later, "after what my two children witnessed at Musselburgh police station and the nightmares my daughter Laura has had since, I will be asking my MP to investigate the shocking treatment my family have had. I shall also be contacting the National Council for Civil Liberties".

In court Mrs Coutt's agent, Mr John Fotheringahm, said: "Mrs Coutts has no criminal record whatever and has not even been convicted of a driving offence".

Mrs Coutts was stopped on a routine check in Cowdenbeath, Fife on June 18 last. She did not have her insurance certificate and was asked to produce it to the police at Musselburgh, Lothian, where she then lived, within six days.

Mr Fotheringham said: "In May Mrs Coutts had paid her annual premium of £69. Just before this she had been involved in an accident and had a claim against her insurance.

"When she went to get her certificate her brokers said they could not issue it until she had paid an additional £31.

"This she did and they issued her with a cover note. She did not realize it did not cover the day she was stopped in Cowdenbeath until she was at Musselburgh police station.

"The police led her to believe that if her story was true then further proceedings were unlikely.

"I have checked out Mrs Coutt's story with her brokers and it is correct.

"In the interval Mrs Coutts and her family moved to co Durham and she never received a summons. "Last Saturday on a visit to her mother-in-law in Edinburgh she stopped off at Musselburgh police station on another matter and was arrested."

Sheriff George Evans admonished Mrs Coutts, who admitted a charge of driving in Cowdenbeath without insurance.

Afterwards, Mrs Coutts said: "I thought my insurance brokers has sorted the whole matter out. I just could not believe the police were going to lock me up. The children were terribly upset. Laura had to be dragged from my arms. She was screaming".

Her husband added: "The children and I were told to go into the police station and we were allowed to see her in what looked like a police cell.

"I left to get her some cigarettes and when I returned I had to drag Laura away".

Mrs Coutts's case first came before Dunfermline Sheriff Court on September 17, when the Depute Fiscal, Mrs Katharine-Anne Petrie, told the court again on September 30, when a warrant was granted for Mrs Coutts's arrest.

Dunfermline's Procurator Fiscal, Mrs James Douglas said yesterday: "There is no reason why discretion should not have been used and Mrs Coutts released on bail to appear today"

Lords conservationists set for final attack on Bill

By John Young, Planning Reporter

A final attempt is to be made in the House of Lords on Thursday, with strong all-party support, to force through what is seen as a vital amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill.

The aim is to alter clauses 31 and 39, which as they now stand would entitle farmers to automatic compensation whenever they are refused grants for agricultural improvement schemes on the ground that they would adversely affect natural beauty, wildlife or amenity.

After months of debate and the tabling of hundreds of minutiae, the crucial "showdown" between farmers and conservationists has narrowed down above all to this one issue. Supporters of the amendment claim that not only the future of large tracts of cherished countryside is at stake, but also millions of pounds of public money.

The two clauses in the Bill, which have government approval, state that national park authorities or the Nature Conservancy Council may object to grants for improvement schemes within national parks or sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs).

But within three months the authorities must offer to enter into so-called management agreements with the applicants, which would entail compensation payments.

The Lords amendment would give the authorities discretion about entering into management agreements, but could not oblige them to do so. If no such agreement was offered, a farmer would lose his entitlement to compensation for theoretical loss of profits.

The amendment has been tabled by Lord Buxton (Con) and Lord Onslow (Con), Lord Hunt (SDP) and Lady White (Lab).

It has been endorsed by the Association of County Councils, the Countryside Commission, the Associaton of National Park Officers, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Royal Society for Nature Conservation and the Council for National Parks.

The RSPB said yesterday that if the Bill became law protection of one site alone, the Nene Washland, near Peterborough, might cost up to £200,000 in compensation.

Lord Onslow gave an example of a friend who farmed in the Yorkshire Dales national park, and who had calculated that if he applied to "slag and lime" 15,000 acres of grouse moor, to convert it to grassland, he would under the Bill be entitled to £300,000 a year in compensation if his application was refused.

"If the Bill is passed as it is, it will either produce the biggest slush fund in history or, far more likely, it will mean that the park authorities and the NCC will feel unable to object to schemes, and conservation will simply go by the board", Lord Onslow said.

Civil Service unions fear government pay device

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government will this week submit its evidence to the independent inquiry into Civil Service pay, which is likely to give an indication of the stance Mrs Margaret Thatcher will adopt in the approaching pay negotiations with Britain's 530,000 white collar civil servants.

Such a move would be likely to meet with strong resistance from the nine unions, and senior officials yesterday doubted whether the practical difficulties in introducing regional or grading differentials can be overcome before the April 1 settlement date.

Union leaders believe that the Government may try to introduce an element in the pay offer to reflect market forces, such as higher pay for jobs facing staff shortages.

The unions will be anxious to examine the government submission to the inquiry, headed by Sir John Megaw, a former High Court judge, which is expected to be published later this week. They realize that Mrs Thatcher is determined to continue the policy of reducing what are seen as privileges enjoyed by civil servants.

Civil Service Department negotiators have made clear on several occasions that the Government wants to see a move away from the present highly structured system of grading so that staffing shortages in certain areas, such as computer operating, can be rectified and that there is recognition of hard work and talent.

The government evidence to the inquiry will cover those points but the attitude to the negotiations in this year's pay round could also be influenced by whether the unions are able to agree on a common claim. Their leaders are due to discuss that at a meeting next week and are likely to complete their own submission to the inquiry today.

Some union leaders believe that if the unions submit individual claims it will make it easier for the Government to introduce the market forces argument into the negotiations. However, both unions and government officials discount the idea of no overall increase.

The Government is committed to the agreement, which ended this year's five-month strike campaign, and will conduct the negotiations without a predetermined cash limit. Both sides will still be aware that the Government has indicated that 4 per cent is all that is available for pay increases in the public services this year.

Some union officials would like to see a common claim based on the TUC model for the public services of an increase to cover the rate of inflation, but that might meet with opposition from leaders of unions representing higher grade civil servants who are anxious to eliminate anomalies and restore differentials for senior technical and professional staff.

☐ Christmas programmes on BBC Television could be threatened by an indefinite strike of television editors (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The strike began last night and affects about 800 members of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs throughout the United Kingdom who work on the editing of video tape. The stoppages are outside broadcast members in London and members employed on television news.

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Mitterrand taken to task over stop-go policies

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 12

The Giscardian and Gaullist the sands with its motions of opposition may be ploughing censure—today's was the second since the Socialists took over four months ago.
franc, after a heavy foot on

The outcome was so utterly predictable because of the left's overwhelming majority that only a handful of members of all parties bothered to turn up for this afternoon's debate in the National Assembly. But it did have the merit of compelling the Government to explain away the hesitations and inconsistencies of its economy policy which within the space of the week have included a devaluation of the franc. After a heavy foot on the accelerator of reflation, and finally a sharp application of the brakes with a prices and incomes policy that dare not say its name.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, gave enough importance to the exercise to ensure that his long speech in defence of what he called the "battle for growth, employment and prices" was at the beginning, and not, as originally planned, at the end of the debate and to ensure that it was televised in spite of the rows of empty benches.

This aroused the indignation of the few Giscardians present, because M Jean-Claude Gaudin, the chairman of the UDF parliamentary party, with his very unGiscardian Marseilles accent, was not given the benefit of such exposure when he enumerated the Government's rapid about-turns on currency, prices, taxes, and the budget deficit.

"The best intentioned observer would search in vain for the logic of your action," he exclaimed. "But Frenchmen can see only too clearly the logic of what will happen. Today you spend too much. Tomorrow you will not be spending enough. Reality is more powerful than your speeches."

"The coherence of our policy is clear, known, and obvious: it is the mobilization of all the forces in France in the battle for employment. Is that what you wish to censure?" the Prime Minister asked. And he again resorted to the well worn argument that his Government's performance would have been more convincing if it had not inherited a disastrous situation from its predecessor.

But he went on to claim that the "first results of the revival of our economy are perceptible". Frenchmen, he added, approved decentralization and state planning, nationalizations, the new rights for workers in firms, the restoration of a social consensus. "In short they approve change. You, ladies and gentlemen of the opposition, reject it."

As a prelude to the pitched battle on nationalization which opens tomorrow in the Assembly, M Mauroy outlined his Government's industrial strategy of which it is the keystone. France, he said, "refused the fatality of international specialization; of under-investment; of the development of high technology industries outside its frontiers".

That was why the 1982 budget was dedicated to growth and investment. Its planned deficit (about which the Socialists are very sensitive) would be the lowest of any European country. The readjustment in the parity of the franc, which was inevitable, would be beneficial to the French economy provided inflationary trends were mastered. Hence a prices and incomes policy based on consensus.

"We are convinced that a carefully controlled reflation can make it possible both to reduce unemployment and to slow down price increases." Mr Mauroy indicated that he would, in any case, ask Parliament to grant exceptional powers to deal with unemployment.

While the Prime Minister was outlining his government's policy, President Mitterrand embarked on a two-day tour of Lorraine and Alsace—his first visit to the provinces since he took power. Both regions have been hard hit by the decline of the steel industry, factory closure and unemployment.

Egypt adjusts to life after Sadat

Mubarak: short on charisma but long on efficiency

Although the world has repeatedly been promised continuity of policy from the next Egyptian Government, no one expects much continuity of style when Mr Hosni Mubarak is formally confirmed as the third president of the Arab Republic of Egypt after the referendum due to be held tomorrow.

Apart from similarly humble family origins in the fertile Nile Delta, and a sincere devotion to a moderate form of Islam, Mr Mubarak has few other common points with his predecessor. In place of a flamboyant leader with his eye fixed firmly on the world stage, the forty two million Egyptians are now to be led by a dour but efficient former air force commander who has pinpointed food production, housing and infrastructure as the main problems facing his government.

In the years since being unexpectedly appointed vice-president in April, 1975, Mr Mubarak has been assiduously groomed as the eventual successor to Mr Sadat, who stressed at the time he made the well-calculated promotion: "I need a vice-president who will share with me State responsibilities at all levels. No one can forsee the future, and the State's secrets must not be known by one man alone."

Because of Mr Mubarak's relatively poor English, his wooden public manner and his regimental approach to politics, he was the butt of a number of cruel personal jokes at the time of his appointment. His subsequent performance as a loyal deputy has won him increasing respect from a coterie of friends and advisers at the top, but among many ordinary Cairenes he is still known unflatteringly as "Teflon" because "nothing sticks in his head".

Experienced observers believe that the vice-President has been underestimated because of the way he has been looked down on in intellectual circles. They note in addition that in the wake of the crippling internal inefficiency of Mr Sadat's increasingly autocratic regime, what is needed as a first priority is an able administrator capable of revamping the rusty mechanics of Egyptian government. In this respect Mr Mubarak has already shown an ability to cut through Egypt's infuriating red tape and motivate more by stick than carrot willingness among *lesser officials to take* decisions and respond to offers.

He makes no secret of being a firm disciplinarian, and this is expected to lead to a continuation of the draconian security measures recently introduced against opponents of the regime, particularly Muslim extremists. "I will be very strict with anybody who ever thinks of creating trouble without any reason in this country", he told Walter Cronkite in a revealing interview last week. "I will be very strict to those who will be against the law and discipline."

Mr Mubarak's own modest personal lifestyle, his apparent lack of vanity, his freedom from any taint of corruption and the restrained public manner of his attractive, half-Welsh wife Susan are all regarded as vital elements in the effort now needed to narrow the dangerous gap between the Egyptian government and the people.

The embarassing lack of public grief surrounding President Sadat's unmoving funeral, and privately voiced resentment at the decision to grant two luxury rest houses and a pension to his family was further evidence that the late President's adulation in the West was being matched by increasing (but heavily repressed) disenchantment at home. This was caused by a combination of factors ranging from 30 per cent inflation to persistent rumours of financial corruption at the top.

For a man whose personal conduct of government will now be pivotal for the future of Middle East stability, Mr Mubarak, at the age of 53, has managed to draw a veil over his personal feelings on a number of topics. But senior Western diplomats are heartened that he has repeatedly voiced an extremely strong dislike of Communism and a deep concern about Soviet intentions in the region.



Concern in some quarters that the President-designate might gradually reverse Egypt's steady move away from the Soviet camp appears based on ignorance and a false interpretation of his own military past. A capable and brave fighter pilot, Mr Mubarak trained in the Soviet Union for two periods between 1959 and 1961 and later transferred to the Soviet-supplied TU 16 light bombers, whose squadrons he commanded during their involvement in the Yemen civil war of 1962.

Although Mr Mubarak speaks Russian and went on an important military fence-mending trip to Moscow in 1972 (shortly after Mr Sadat's expulsion of 17,000 Russian advisers), he is regarded as equally anti-Soviet as his predecessor. Commenting on his time as a student at the Soviet *military* command school of Fruze, he said bitterly last week: "I stayed sometimes near the Chinese border near Tashkent. Anyone who wants to be a Communist should go there for a little while."

A holder of the Star of Sinai, the highest Egyptian military award, Mr Mubarak was appointed chief of staff of the Air Force at the remarkably young age of 41, going on to become commander-in-chief three years later. The stage was set for his subsequent political career by the *greatly improved performance* of the Egyptian air force during the 1973 war with Israel, which he had worked closely with the late President Sadat to prepare.

Unlike his two predecessors, Mr Mubarak was not one of the "free officers" who overthrew the late King Farouk, but this is unlikely to be held against him. He learnt quickly from Mr Sadat's own relationship as vice-president to Nasser, the skill of remaining relatively self-effacing, while at the same time guaranteeing a degree of loyalty among men in key *positions*. For this *reason he* remains something of an unknown quantity, whose own policy aims are only likely to evolve slowly over the coming months.

It is widely assumed that both from temperament and timing, he will seek to effect something of a rapprochement with the conservative regimes in the Arab World, although no moves are expected until the crucial date of April next year, when Israel is due to hand back the final third of the occupied Sinai. Under his new government less expansive international gestures can be expected from Egypt, although he has yet given no reason to doubt that he will strive hard to make those already made stick.

As vice-president, Mr Mubarak has performed a number of important functions, the most significant of which was acting as coordinator of Egypt's rambling internal security network. He has travelled widely, impressed the Americans with his determination to maintain Egypt's *role as the West's Middle East* "Policeman" and helped establish an important power base via the organizational structure of the ruling National Democratic Party, which was founded in 1978.

A somewhat private man who has yet to display the ruthless determination in politics that he does on the squash court, he has so far shown no sign of the charismatic, actor-manqué style which marked both Nasser and Sadat's *approach* to government. But if he lives up to pledges to concentrate firstly on Egypt's internal problems, he will be performing a vital service which is a *sine qua non* of any attempt to retain the stability about which the West is so concerned.

Christopher Walker

Mystery of President's missing bodyguard

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Oct 12

Egyptian officals are investigating whether President Sadat's personal security force left him unguarded immediately *before* his assassination, NBC television reported today.

Mr Art Kent, an NBC correspondent in Cairo, said there was a big investigation into security force with more than three-quarters of the officers having been detained and questioned about why armed guards were ordered to leave the area just before the attack.

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said on television from Cairo at the weekend that he had been given no evidence either from the Egyptians or American *intelligence that there* was a widespread conspiracy to kill Mr Sadat. It was an assassination, not a coup, he said.

Questions on how it occurred and why the American-trained security guards did so little to protect their President are still being asked, however.

Photographs of the incident have shown gunmen, apparently unimpeded by defending security guards, reaching over the 5ft wall surrounding the stand where Mr Sadat was viewing the parade and indiscriminately spraying the vicims with gunfire.

A report in *Time* magazine says that not a single security guard or soldier had been posted between the route of the march and the reviewing stand—undoubtedly, it says, because no one expected trouble from the parade where there was not supposed to be any live ammunition.

In a description of the attack, *Time* tells how the dignitaries on the stand, including President Sadat, looked at six Mirage jet fighters swooping low overhead. A lorry stopped, others swerved round it, and suddenly there was the sound of gunfire.

Three uniformed men were spraying the stand from the back of the lorry. Grenades were hurled but failed to explode. Then the grenade thrower returned to the lorry and, with three others, sprinted towards the stand firing automatic weapons and yelling: "Glory for Egypt. Attack."

The report continues: "For seconds the spectators sat frozen, apparently thinking that the assault was part of the show. Sadat rose as if preparing to salute the onrushing men . . . Sadat was struck by bullets or fragments. Others fell around him".

According to Time the four assassins encountered little resistance in the first 50 seconds of the attack

☐ The State Department today described a Soviet statement accusing the United States of gross and unlawful interference in Egyptian affairs as *propaganda*.

In a predictable response, a spokesman said the statement did not call for further substantive comment. It is seen here as an attempt by the Soviet Union to regain influence in Egypt lost under President Sadat, who threw out the Russians from his country.

The United States intends to move quickly to ensure Middle East security after the assassination of President Sadat, Mr Haig said on his arrival today at Andrews Air Force Base from Cairo.

Joint military exercises with the United States, Egypt and Gulf states are planned for later this month as a clear show of strength and an obvious reaffirmation of American presence and support.

☐ In the wake of the latest Soviet statement on the Middle East, the interim Egyptian Government today denied that it *was subject to any pressure* from the United States or any attempt to interfere in its internal affairs (Christopher Walker writes from Cairo).

The statement accused the Soviet Union of trying to impose hegemony in the region.

☐ **18 dismissed:** The Egyptian Government acknowledged officially today that 18 Army officers have been dismissed for religious extremism as a result of the investigation conducted since President Sadat's assassination

Plutonium sale to US explored

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Foreign Office confirmed last night that preliminary talks with the Americans had started over the supply of plutonium to the United States.

The Americans are said to need additional supplies because their own stocks of plutonium, which is extracted from spent fuel-rods, are likely to be exhausted by their burgeoning weapons programme. But a Foreign Office spokesman insisted that any plutonium exported by Britain—which is *believed to have more than* enough for its own needs—would be for civil purposes only in the United States.

America "might" have a requirement for its own fast-breeder reactor programme, according to this official Whitehall line—and all other nuclear authorities and agencies in Britain yesterday were referring calls to the Foreign Office.

The spokesman also underlined that any nuclear fuels supplied across the Atlantic would be subject to the usual international safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, the world's watchdog on the subject.

It would not be the first time that Britain has supplied plutonium to the United States anyway. America is one of six countries to which Britain has exported a total of 1,280 kilograms of the material since 1971. The others were Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan.

MINISTER OUSTED

Salisbury.—Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, Zimbabwe's Health Minister, has been removed from office, the official radio reported. He was criticized recently by Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

Chile leader asked about lost Briton

By Michael Knipe

Señor José Pinera, the Chilean Minister of Mines, met Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State at the Department of Trade, in London yesterday as efforts open to raise with him the subject of human rights abuses in Chile.

Mr Geoffrey Bindman, a solicitor acting for the mother of Mr William Beausire, an Anglo-Chilean businessman who is one of an estimated 1,500 people who have disappeared without trace in Chile during the rule of President Pinochet, has written to Señor Pinera requesting a meeting and asking what progress has been made by official inquiries into the Beausire case.

Dr David Owen, one of the Social Democratic Party's leaders and a former Foreign Secretary, has raised the same issue in a letter to Lord Carrington, his successor.

A Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman told me yesterday that the British Embassy in Chile had made regular representations regarding Mr Beausire's disappearance, the most recent being on October 5, but these had not *produced any results*.

Señor Pinera is the first Chilean minister to make an official visit to Britain since the coup in Santiago eight years ago. He arrived on Sunday at the invitation of the London Metal Exchange

☐ Amnesty International said the figure of 1,500 disappearances attributed to the security forces was a conservative estimate. The organization had detailed evidence of 600 cases involving abduction and torture. One man Mr Beausire, who according to a dossier published by Amnesty, came to the attention of the security police because his sister was associated with the son of the assassinated President Allende.

British envoy protests after Lagos killing

From Karan Thapar, Lagos, Oct 12

Sir Mervyn Brown, the British High Commissioner in Nigeria, has formally expressed his Government's concern for the safety of British nationals after a British secretary at the High Commission in Lagos was machine gunned to death yesterday, and her husband critically injured.

The killing occurred as a group of armed robbers attempted to steal the Mercedes Benz car of an Indian couple they were accompanying to a Sunday lunch. Mrs Maude Eagleton was shot in the head and died immediately. Her husband, Mr R. Eagleton, was flown out of the country in a special aircraft this morning.

Mr Eagleton who works for the French company Scoa and has been *resident in* Lagos *for* 15 years, was accompanied by the Indian couple, Dr and Mrs Bal. Mrs Bal was slightly injured in the attack. Dr Bal is an eminent doctor based in Lagos.

In recent months several European ambassadors, including those of France and the Netherlands, have had occasion to bring the security situation in the capital to the attention of the authorities after attacks on their nationals and on the property *of foreign-based* companies.

Mercedes Benz cars are particularly attractive for armed robbers because of their prestige and resale value. Last December, the Indian High Commissioner's official Mercedes staff car was stolen from the front porch of the embassy, almost 300 yards inside the gate. The previous Pakistan Ambassador lost his car twice in three years.

Although armed attacks on diplomats and expatriates make front page news, it is the ordinary Lagos people who *suffer most. Newspapers often* report how armed gangs have sealed off entire streets as they set about systematically looting the barricaded stream of traffic, or how a full busload of passengers have been stripped to their underpants while the robbers make off with their spoils.

Lieutenant Khalid Ahmed Shawki al-Islambouly, the alleged leader of the killers of President Sadat, pictured in the Egyptian National Democratic Party magazine Mayo.

Cairo prepares to toughen laws against terrorism

From Our Own Correspondent, Cairo, Oct 12

As official fears about Egypt's fragile internal security situation continue the new Government is planning to introduce a number of new emergency measures later this week in an attempt to reduce further terrorist attacks by Muslim *extremists*.

According to the semi-official Cairo daily, *Al Ahram*, the new measures will include a doubling of the existing penalties for the carrying of unlicensed firearms and tough new penalties for concealing information from the authorities about the activities of subversive groups.

These penalties follow fierce fighting in the southern town of Asyut last week in which Muslim fanatics posed as members of the Egyptian security forces. During the uprising 118 people were killed.

The announcement about the measures comes at a time when internal security is under stringent review, with ministers and senior figures in the defence establishment anxious to ascertain the causes of the huge breach of security which led to President Sadat's murder and to the temporary takeover *of a security headquarters in* Asyut.

☐ General Abdul Halim abu Ghazala, the Egyptian Defence Minister, said today that he expected a speedy public court martial and hanging of the Lieutenant Khalid Ahmed Shawki al-Islambouly, the alleged leader of the killers of President Sadat. He said none of the men was killed and all four were under arrest.

General abu Ghazala said: "I am going to insist" on a public execution. "I hope they will let me leave him hanging in the open air for a week or so."—AP.

Settlements plea is rejected

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 12

Officials in Jerusalem have privately rejected American calls for a suspension of Israeli land settlements in occupied Arab areas but an authoritative source said none was in fact scheduled at this time.

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, said in a television interview that the United States hoped Israel would refrain from new settlements in the "delicate present phase of the peace process".

Responsible Israelis refused to comment officially but drew attention to the rejection by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, of Mr Haig's call for an Israeli gesture toward Egypt when they met at President Sadat's funeral.

According to Dr Raanan Weitz, co-chairman of the World Zionist Organization department which implements settlement decisions, all new settlements authorized by the joint government-World Zionist committee in Arab inhabited areas of the West Bank have already been established.

He said five additional settlements were approved for the Jordan Rift area some years ago but they could not yet be scheduled because funds had not been appropriated.

Dr Weitz, representing the Labour opposition in Israel, said these settlements which he had proposed were in uninhabited desert and would not displace Arabs. The Labour Government had founded settlements there for seven years without arousing objections but the Likud, which attained power in 1977, gave preference *to settlement in controversial* areas, he complained.

New settlement decisions must await the reorganization of the joint government-World Zionist settlement committee following the recent government reshuffle in which Mr Simcha Ehrlich succeeded Mr Ariel Sharon as Minister of Agriculture. Mr Ehrlich appointed Mr Michael Dekel as deputy minister specifically charged with dealing with settlements.

The new leadership has indicated its plans to thicken and consolidate existing localities rather than to dot the countryside with isolated settlements.

Khartum hails arms deal and alignment with US

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 12

The Sudanese Government today expressed satisfaction at America's decision to pump extra arms and money into the impoverished country of 18 million people which seems destined to become the latest focal point for superpower rivalry in Africa.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Ghasim Idris, First Secretary of Sudan's Embassy in Cairo said: "The arms are intended to defend our country against the Libyans. Our relations with America are now getting very steady and we have no *reservations about the* development. My Government believes that the Soviet Union is trying to get a foothold in the area."

Mr Idris confirmed that a top-level team of American advisers had been dispatched to Khartum to negotiate the urgent delivery of American arms designed to help the Government of President Nimeiry to combat increasing Libyan bombing raids from Chad into western Sudan.

It is understood that the arms package will include tanks, aircraft and possibly a ground-to-air missile system. The Sudanese have been lobbying strongly for such weapons *if* Libyan aggression is to be countered.

The latest raid took place last Thursday, the first day of the Muslim feast of the sacrifice and resulted in a number of casualties when two villages were bombed.

Some foreign observers believe that President Nimeiry is taking a considerable risk in allying himself so closely with the American concept of security in the Middle East.

An immediate result is certain to be further isolation in the Arab world and opposition in Sudan where the traditional hostility between the north and south of the country has been exacerbated by the discovery of oil.

Like the late President Sadat, President Nimeiry has come under increasing internal pressure from Islamic opposition groups, and concern in Washington about the stability of the Government is one reason why the United States has been so quick to respond

While Sadat arrested about 1,600 of his countrymen last month in a purge of religious and political opponents, a little earlier President Nimeiry ordered the arrest of about 10,000 Sudanese.

President Nimeiry's internal difficulties have been increased by the country's acute financial situation, with estimates of its short-term financial needs of anything up to £1,000m. The Reagan Administration has pledged $200m (£111m) for the next financial year, half of which is earmarked for military sales.

European observers interpret the American decision to provide such immediate and visible support to Sudan as the latest manifestation of the domino theory so familiar at the time of the Vietnam war. The Reagan Administration is known to be nervous that any overthrow in Khartum could indirectly threaten both Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The Libyan threat to Sudan was the dominant subject of the private talks held here earlier this week between President Nimeiry and Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State.

CHEYSSON CRITICAL OF SADAT

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 12

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, has once again put the cat among the diplomatic pigeons by suggesting yesterday that the assassination of President Sadat had removed an obstacle to reconciliation between Egypt and the other Arab countries.

The timing of his latest remark, on the day after the Egyptian leader's funeral, was unfortunate.

"There is not an Arab leader, either extreme or moderate, who has not acknowledged that peace in the Middle East involves the return of Egypt to the Arab fold . . . So long as you do not have Egypt among the Arabs, one cannot see how one can handle problems which are not dealt with in the framework of Camp David", he said in a radio debate.

Some explanation for the minister's rather provocative statement is to be found in the fact that both President Mitterrand and he found the indifference of the crowd to the Cairo funeral ceremonies a traumatic experience.

M Cheysson and the President consider that the Camp David approach has reached the end of its usefulness—M Cheysson refers to it as an empty shell.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT October 12 1981

Budget controls sought

An attempt to give the Parliament a greater measure of control over budgetary matters was contained in a report presented to the plenary session in Strasbourg today M Pierre-Bernard Couste (France, DEP) for the budgetary control committee.

The report called on the EEC Commission to submit a detailed report on all borrowing and lending operations of the communities during the previous year. It said that *this should* include a complete survey of the overall results of the borrowing and lending activities of the community. Including the European Investment Bank.

The report also reiterated the Parliament's demand for a consistent borrowing and lending policy better integrated into the Community's budgetary policy. It said that although borrowing and lending operations involved significant sums of money, and were guaranteed in the budget or qualified for interest rebates, they had not hitherto been subject to thorough and systematic political control.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the Budget said the report fitted in with much of the Commission's thinking, but it was important to make clear that there must be as much distinction as possible between political control and day-to-day management which was entrusted to the Commission and the European Investment Bank.

Political control could better be exercised by laying down the main lines of policy beforehand and afterwards by summarizing the experience gained.

Threat to jobs if Britain leaves

British secession from the EEC could cost the United Kingdom several million jobs, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the Budget said in reply to a question about a report that Sir Roy Denman, director general for external affairs, had said that British unemployment would reach between five and six million if Britain withdrew. Mr Tugendhat said that 43 per cent of Britain's trade was with the rest of the Community and 18 per cent with countries associated with the community. The rate of increase of British trade with the EEC was twice as fast as with other countries.

Serious consequencies would flow from the United Kingdom cutting itself off from free access (he said) and I notice that the Labour NEC wisely said that it could mean that some British products could face high tariffs

Ten consider next Middle East move

By David Spanier

After his meeting with Mr Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian President-designate, in Cairo, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has returned to London more convinced than ever of the value of the EEC peace effort in the Middle East.

Today foreign ministers of the Ten at their meeting in London will consider their next moves on the Middle East. While no new developments are expected, it seems likely that the Ten will want to confirm their support for and commitment to their initiative under the Venice Declaration.

Lord Carrington, who saw Mr Mubarak for an hour during his visit to Cairo for the funeral of President Sadat last Saturday, is discreetly pursuing the European diplomacy in a number of ways.

The British assessment of the new situation in Egypt is that while Mr Mubarak will seek to continue President Sadat's foreign policy, with the prime objective of securing the Israeli evacuation of Sinai by next spring, there is less prospect that the Camp David process itself will bring success. Accordingly, the Europeans want to be ready to help fill the breach, if required.

The main idea remains to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to make some kind of qualified recognition of Israel — up to now a hopeless task. Although British officials, at a fairly junior level, now meet PLO leaders as a matter of routine, usually in Beirut, the PLO is divided on the matter.

Any chance of a grand meeting of minds in the forum of the Euro-Arab dialogue, which was once seen as a possibility, has been discarded, at least for the time being.

Lord Carrington, however, is not giving up. He is pursuing his contacts in Middle Eastern capitals and recently saw a number of Arab leaders at the United Nations.

EEC struggles to free itself from red tape

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 12

The European Commission has decided there is too much red tape in the EEC. Far from binding the European Community together it believes this is pulling it apart into too many separate packages.

In consequence the Commission has prepared a resolution for discussion by the next European Council asking it to be provided with the necessary administrative scissors to cut through as much of the red tape as possible, as quickly as possible.

Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the Commissioner responsible for the Community's interior market, said today: "After 23 years there is as much red tape at the borders inside the Community as ever there was. There is little difference in the formalities between trading *inside the Community and* trading with the outside world."

That, he said, increased the cost of exports in the Community by 5 per cent and cut into competitivity. He said the number of disputes over customs formalities this year alone was 180 — with a total of 400 outstanding from other years. That was proof that the problem was even on the increase.

In all, he said there were 55 different issues covering subjects as varied as veterinary regulations and insurance which were being held up for one reason or another by different governments.

As a token of political good will on the part of the Council, the Commission is looking for agreement on these issues as a package.

The Commission sees the Benelux union as being the prototype of the kind of community it wants to develop between Community members. According to the proposed resolution such a union "will allow the European citizen to have a better awareness of his membership to that entity represented by the Community". The regulations which the Commission wants to see rationalized involve customs and taxation methods. Simplifying value-added tax is singled out as being especially important, while a single customs document — such as the Commercial Bill — is regarded as being all that ought to be necessary for goods to cross frontiers inside the Community.

☐ An extra £6m a year is to be set aside in the Community budget from next year to cover the new import restrictions and structural changes envisaged for the fruit and vegetable sector, the Commission has decided.

As far as olive oil is concerned the Commission has backed away from confrontation with the United States by rejecting — at least for the time being — a plan to tax vegetable oils and oil feeds *entering the Community.* America sells about £2,000m worth of oil a year to Europe and threatened to retaliate if the community raised tax barriers.

The need to protect European producers from cheap American oil crops will increase dramatically when Spain enters the Community.

A professional hunter battling with an 11ft alligator which had just eaten a pet dog in a suburb of New Orleans

Trudeau and premier try to end deadlock

From John Best Ottawa, Oct 12

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, Mr William Bennett, the Premier of British Columbia, meet here tomorrow to try to find a way out of Canada's constitutional deadlock.

Mr Bennett is the spokesman for eight provinces opposed to the Federal Government's unilateral plan to patriate the Canadian constitution from Britain.

In a weekend television interview, Mr Bennett said that there is an "opportunity for agreement" between the premiers of the eight provinces and Mr Trudeau. But he indicated the federal side would have to make the most of the concessions. "The biggest compromise will have to come, of course, from one side."

Since Mr Trudeau has been suggesting it is the provinces who must do the most compromising, chances of an eleventh hour agreement to achieve constitutional "patriation" by consensus are at best uncertain.

The Prime Minister still insists that he will push through parliament with minimum delay his controversial plan for bringing home the constitution, chiefly embodied in the 1867 British North America Act with an amending formula and a bill of rights added.

"We must not wait too long", he said, on his return on Friday from the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne. "We must dispose of this question."

Final parliamentary consideration of the constitutional resolution was postponed last spring pending a ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada on its validity. The court finally ruled, last month, that the Federal Government had the legal *right to proceed unilaterally*, but that under firmly established convention it should obtain the consent of the provinces.

Only two of Canada's 10 provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, support the Federal resolution in its present form. Evidence is increasing that the Prime Minister is not as sure of his position as his toughly worded statements might indicate.

He first demanded to meet all the provincial premiers at a showdown meeting tomorrow. When they objected that this was pushing things too fast, he suggested Thursday. Again the premiers balked.

Now the Prime Minister is suggesting a meeting next Thursday, the day after a scheduled meeting of the premiers in Montreal.

Just how soon the resolution can now come back before parliament, which reassembles this week after its three and a half months' summer recess, is therefore still unclear.

Prisoners of conscience



China: Liu Qing

By Caroline Moorehead

A machine technician and former editor of the unofficial journal *April Fifth Forum* is serving a three year reeducation sentence in the province of Shanxi. Liu Qing received this for his part in the Peking "democracy movement" of the late 1970s.

Liu Qing (whose real name is Liu Jianwei) was cofounder of the magazine, one of the most prominent of the unofficial papers which began appearing late in 1978. He was *editor for just under a year.* On November 11, 1979, he was arrested for distributing the transcripts of the trial of Wei Jingsheng, another activist in Peking's democracy movement. At the trail, Wei had just received a 15-year sentence on "political charges".

Liu Qing's sentence falls under a special category. He has neither been tried nor charged. His "reeducation through labour" punishment is administrative rather than judicial, and requires only a *police order.*

In October, 1980, a "National Committee to Save Liu Qing" was launched by 16 other unofficial magazines from different provinces of China. Many of those who joined the appeal were later arrested.

FRIAR HELD AFTER APPARITION

Belgrade, Oct 12. — A Roman Catholic friar has been arrested and is awaiting trial after a controversy which followed the alleged appearance of the Virgin Mary, according to the Belgrade newspaper *Vecernje Novosti* today.

The paper also said 11 people were expelled from the Communist Party and 48 others given party warnings for visiting the site of the alleged apparition in the southern town of Citluk, where six girls said they saw the Madonna in July.

Thousands of people have streamed into Citluk to visit the site, and authorities have claimed that the Roman Catholic Church is trying to use the event for political purposes.

Vecernje Novosti reported that the friar, Jozo Zovko, was in detention and awaiting trial, but did not say if he had been charged.

Hitch again delays Astles trial

From Charles Harrison. Nairobi, Oct 12

The trial for murder of Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide of former President Idi Amin of Uganda, was again delayed in the Uganda High Court in Kampala today. Mr Astles is charged with the murder of a Ugandan fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1977.

He has been held in prison in Kampala since being extradited from Kenya, where he fled by boat across Lake Victoria shortly before Kampala fell to advancing Tanzanian troops in 1979.

He appeared in court last week, and was then remanded for another week at the request of the prosecution.

Today Mr George Emesu, the State Attorney, submitted that Mr Astles's British lawyer, Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, was not entitled to appear because he did not have a certificate to practice law in Uganda.

Mr Wilkinson, who has been appearing in the Ugandan courts over the past 30 years, and was Attorney-General of Uganda for a few months in 1962, has now retired and lives near Peterborough.

The judge ordered a one-day adjournment to enable Mr Wilkinson to apply for a new *certificate.*

A British lawyer who travelled to Uganda last year to represent Mr Astles in an earlier hearing was not allowed to appear as he was not a member of the Uganda bar.

Mr Astles denies the murder charge, which carries a sentence of death by hanging if he is found guilty.

BBC foreign service gets US backing

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC has found a powerful ally in its fight to prevent the Government closing seven of its foreign language services and withdrawing its subsidy to the transcription services.

Mr Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, has spoken against the cuts which will take effect next April unless the Cabinet changes its mind. Mr Percy, who raised the issue in Washington last week, contrasted the proposed closures with President Reagan's stated aim to boost the Voice of America, the United States overseas radio network.

Lord Byers, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, has written to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, about the cuts and expects a reply early this week.

Mr Percy's remarks follow hard on the heels of a visit paid to the Foreign Office recently by two senior diplomats from the United States Embassy who said they felt the damage done by the cuts would be out of proportion to the savings made.

Mr Percy repeated the point while at the same time endorsing Mrs Margaret Thatcher's overall attempt to reduce public expenditure.

The senator was sent details of the threatened services by the BBC and said afterwards that the information had caused concern "among many of us who believe that international broadcasting by the Western democracies is very important in providing objective and comprehensive news coverage to the peoples of the world".

European backing for Greek left

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct 12

As the Greek election campaign moved from the provinces to Athens tonight for a final week of traditional open air rallies, The Greek Government reacted sharply to the manifestations of solidarity by European Socialist leaders with the Greek Socialists, effort to win next Sundays poll.

"France yesterday, Greece today, Spain tomorrow," was the dominant slogan in Salonika over the weekend here Señor Felipe Gonzáles, the Spanish Socialist leader, appeared on the platform used by Mr Andreas Papandreou to address a big rally of supporters of his Panhéllenic Socialists movement (Pasok).

Señor Gonzáles told journalists: "I came to Greece hoping that Pasok would succeed. I am going away confident that Pasok will triumph."

When Mr Papandreou delivers his closing campaign speech in Athens this week, *Mr Olaf Palme, the Swedish* Social Democratic party leader, will join him.

In an interview published in Athens today, Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, expressed his conviction that European Socialists would welcome a Papandreou victory in Greece.

This open socialist support irritated Mr Evanghelos Averoff, the Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister.

Mr Averoff, who is deputy leader of the ruling New Democracy Party, had earlier scolded the French Government for allowing M Pierre Lang, the Culture Minister, to attend a quasi-cultural function in Athens in the presence of Mr Papandreou, organized last week by Miss Melina Mercouri, the actress, who is also a Pasok candidate.

Britain is implicated in Timor invasion scandal

From John Torres, Lisbon, Oct 12

The British Government has been implicated in a political scandal in Portugal. Britain, the United States, Australia and *New Zealand* are *alleged to have conspired with the* Portuguese to encourage Indonesia to invade the Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1975.

The invasion was to prevent the establishment of a Marxist oriented Government there, a special report on television claimed.

Prominent political figures involved are said to include Dr Mario Soares, leader of the Socialist Party who was then Prime Minister, former President Costa Gomes, Senhor Almeida Santos, and prominent members of the Council of the Revolution.

It was alleged that they met General Ali Murtopo, head of Indonesia's secret service, who told them that Indonesia would only accept either the continuation of Portuguese rule or the annexation of East Timor by Indonesia.

Senhor Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister, announced today that he would ask the Cabinet to authorize the publication of a secret report based on an inquiry ordered by President Eanes into events in Timor in *1974-75.*

Although successive Governments have had access to this report none has so far been prepared to make its findings public. It is believed that the report will confirm some of the allegations of treachery and conspiracy made in the television programme against leading politicians.

Colonel Lemos Pires, the Governor of Timor, was *portrayed on television* as a weak, incompetent man who allowed mutinous officers under his command to disarm the Portuguese forces in the territory and to hand over their arms to the communist-organized Fretilin (Front for the Liberation of East Timor).

The Indonesian invasion came when it was clear that the then Portuguese Government, under the premiership of Dr Mário Soares, had neither the will nor the means to restore order and hold free elections.

Ministers rebuked for servility

From Trevor Fishlock Delhi, Oct 12

Ten state chief ministers of *Mrs Indira Gandhi's* party were rebuked today for sycophancy after flying to Delhi at public expense to greet the Prime Misister on her return from a foreign journey.

"Servility is not loyalty", the *Hindustan Times* said in an editorial. "There seems to be an impression that survival is not for the fittest but for the most sycophantic. The Uriah Heeps of Indian politics are a disgrace to the nation."

Chief ministers are the heads of government in Indian states and if they are members of Mrs Gandhi's ruling Congress Party their jobs are effectively in her gift.

There was no protocol reason for 10 of the 13 Congress chief ministers to be on hand with bunches of flowers for Mrs Gandhi's arrival. As the *Times of India* noted today: "Mrs Gandhi gets irritated by hordes of her followers turning up at the airport with bouquets when they ought to be attending to their work."

IN BRIEF

Estonians shout against Russians

Helsinki. — Hundreds of Estonian youths are reported to have joined an anti-Soviet demonstration after a basketball match. According to Finnish tourists who saw the demonstration, the young people shouted anti-Soviet slogans at police.

Heavy police reinforcements ended the demonstration after 45 minutes. Troops were also called in but they remained in their vehicles. Several people were arrested.

Nigerians on card

Lagos. — Nigeria is to introduce identity cards for all citizens over the age of 18, *Professor Iya Abubakar,* the Minister for Internal Affairs, said in a newspaper interview.

New cardinals

Rome — The Pope is planning to create a number of new cardinals, probably in December, to bring the Sacred College of Cardinals up to full strength, Vatican sources said.

Bush warning

Santo Domingo — Mr George Bush, the *American* Vice-President, said the Soviet Union and Cuba posed the main threat to freedom in the Caribbean and Central America. He was addressing the congress of the Dominican Republic.

Hidden leader

Tokyo. — Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, spent the first day of his visit to Japan behind ranks of police guards, missing a scheduled statement on arrival and remaining within a closely guarded Tokyo Hotel.

Freshening fruit

Moscow — Vines, blackberry bushes and cherry and almond trees are the most effective natural air purifiers, Soviet scientists say. These trees and bushes are to be planted round the Georgian capital of Tbilissi to cleanse the atmosphere.

Name change

Sydney. — Captain Mark Phillips, in Melbourne to compete in a three-day equestrian event, ordered the name of his horse to be changed when he discovered it was the same as one of the companies sponsoring the event.

Economy dominates New Zealand election

Muldoon survives Melbourne

From W. P. Reeves Wellington, Oct 12

It would be an injustice to Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, to dismiss his headline snatching performance at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference as no more than a ploy to promote a vote-winning image at home.

True, Mr Muldoon has a general election on November 28 and his ruling National Party has a fight on its hands to stay in power. But he thought it better to go to Melbourne ready to turn any attack upon New Zealand's hosting of the South African rugby visit with an arsenal of complaints about black Africa's record on human rights.

However startled the *Commonwealth leaders were* at his tenacity and provocations, his conduct did not greatly surprise New Zealanders. They are used to his bruising frankness. What they were witnessing was vintage Muldoonism. Half the electorate love him for it, the other half seem equally distressed by it.

It remains a moot point, therefore, whether anything he said in Australia, however outrageous and disturbing to the diplomatic niceties of those occasions, will alter the electoral balance. What he may have gained from the swings of his populist criticism of the Melbourne Declaration on aid to the underdeveloped countries he may have lost on the roundabouts of the Commonwealth isolation with which New Zealand now appears threatened.



Election challenge from Mr Wallace Rowling (top) and Mr Bruce Beetham.



Mr Muldoon can draw satisfaction from the fact that the latest opinion poll, conducted before Melbourne but during the closing stages of the controversial Springbok tour, still has him as the politician New Zealanders most want as Prime Minister.

Mr Muldoon enjoys a considerable lead over Mr Bruce Beetham, the personable leader of the Social Credit League, a party of rising fortunes; and Mr Wallace Rowling, the low-key leader of Labour, the main opposition party.

Mr Muldoon successfully led the assault against the Labour administration in 1975. Three years later his Government was returned, though it polled fewer votes than Labour.

The present state of the parties is: National 50; Labour 40; Social Credit 2. The Government's majority is more vulnerable than these figures suggest because 10 of its seats are held by fewer than 1,000 votes.

The Government is worried about the Social Credit challenge, particularly in the rural areas where it might gain enough votes to let Labour in. The prospect of a Parliament in which Social Credit holds the balance of power is not being ruled out.

The election campaign proper begins on November 2 when Mr Muldoon fires the first shots, but electoral preoccupations are already apparent.

The Springbok tour issue and Mr Muldoon's record at Melbourne are not expected to figure prominently. The overriding issue will be the state of the economy — the 15 *per cent level of inflation,* the absence of growth, and unemployment figures higher than at any time since the 1930s. This is where the Government is most at risk.

Mr Muldoon was promoted in 1975 as something of an economic miracle worker but the economy, for reasons not always the Government's fault, has gone down steadily since.

Television

'Brideshead': a brilliant and sensual impact

Michael Ratcliffe (below) finds the first episodes of Granada's *Brideshead Revisited* "irresistibly seductive", and **Bryan Appleyard** (right) talks to Sir John Gielgud, who plays Edward Ryder

Nancy Mitford, to whom Waugh sent an early copy of *Brideshead Revisited*, had only two complaints. Diamond clips were not invented before 1930, and the narrator was lacking in glamour. "He seemed to me a tiny bit dim. . . . I quite see how the person who tells is dim, but then would Julia *and* her brother *and* her sister *all* be in love with him if he was?"

Since she herself fell exclusively in love with men her clever friends considered a tiny bit dim, she answered the question without stopping for breath. It is true that Charles Ryder rarely stands in the *bright sunlight* like Sebastian or Anthony Blanche, but only a first impression of *Brideshead* — which is, after all, *his* book — would find Charles uninteresting, and, by placing him at the front of the stage and casting Jeremy Irons in the role, Granada's scriptwriter (John Mortimer) and producer (Derek Granger) took the first and most important step towards what, to judge from the superb first two episodes, seems certain to be a triumph of beauty, fidelity and relevant embellishment — in short a hit.

Nobody would deny Mr Irons glamour of both person and intelligence or claim he could ever give the impression of being dim. He has the actor's great gift of attentiveness and response and he communicates them so easily that when he is spellbound by Sebastian, his family and their *great house, the spell binds* us, too, even when Anthony Andrews immaculately (and correctly) pitches Sebastian just beyond human reach. Irons gives a marvellously moving performance, full of spirit, humour and feeling, defenceless before his *father's malevolence and* darkened already with premonition of loss.

The narrator's place at the heart of the drama itself is strengthened at every point by Geoffrey Burgon's score which, based on a simple four-note figure, flowers and modulates betweeen ecstasy, alarm and grief, reflecting the patterns of Charles Ryder's mind in the tone-colours of Henry Purcell, master, like Evelyn Waugh, of melancholy and the English baroque. It is rare for screen music to reflect so exactly not only *what is being seen*, but what is going on behind it, and to sound as if it is doing so, like Charles himself, through a screen of memory, snatching at an Arcadian dream.

It looks gorgeous. Landscape description was never Waugh's forte, yet physical setting had as acute an effect on *his* character as on the writer himself. For *Brideshead* the directors (Charles Sturridge for the most part, Michael Lindsay-Hogg in the earlier filming), lighting cameraman (Ray Goode) and film editor (Anthony Ham) have commanded visions of Oxford, Castle Howard and Venice with the sensual intensity always implied, but rarely stated for fear of empurpling the prose, in the book. Charles is, after all, an aspirant painter who, through Sebastian, discovers a world of dizzying images and struc*tural daring far beyond Eng*lish domesticity and the teachings of Roger Fry: the Venetian episode (next week) takes up only a few pages in the novel, but it brings the film to a pitch of visual perfection which illustrates the bliss of delayed childhood which can only disintegrate — a brief excursion to the stormswept Lido of Visconti's *Death in Venice* underlines the point — from then on.



Sebastian Flyte (Anthony Andrews, foreground) and Charles Ryder (Jeremy Irons) picnic on their journey from Oxford to Brideshead Castle

Retribution for so much happiness is at first funny, then *appalling*. "*I went to* Venice," Charles tells his father. "Yes, yes. I suppose so. The weather was fine?" John Gielgud gives Edward Ryder a desolate and calculating malice which carries, almost singlehandedly in these first two episodes, the *element of human cruelty in* Waugh's imaginative world. It is a crucial performance of palpable relish, certainly the toughest and probably the best he has ever given on television.

Waugh's genius in *Brideshead* lies in the density and resonance of the dialogue and commentary. Mortimer, writer enough himself to have seen this, is totally faithful to the former and retains enough of the narrative, in Irons's voice offscreen, to *sustain the shape and temper* of the original prose. Resonance on the page, however, can only be sustained on screen by faces, by acting right through to match the quality of the direction, principals and music, and Granger's *Brideshead* is the best cast television show since *Edward and Mrs Simpson*: from the philistine Hooper (Richard Hope) and trumpeting ass of a C.O. (John Nettleton) to Sebastian's joyless brother (Simon Jones) and Charles's preposterous cousin (an exceptionally funny performance by Stephen Moore) there is no false note, whilst Nickolas Grace has the selflessness to make Anthony Blanche as vicious and unamusing as Charles Ryder found him and his *model, Brian Howard, surely* was.

So far, so irresistibly seductive, then, which is also the received wisdom on the novel itself. The true test, the trial of a family in the Faith seen by the man who loves them without understanding it, is still to come. This was the nettle from which, 35 years ago, MGM recoiled aghast, and there is a very good chance indeed that it will now be grasped firmly for the first time.

Just before seeing *Brideshead Revisited* for the first time Sir John Gielgud lunched on Cinzano, one dozen oysters, white wine and coffee at Sheekey's: "I've only seen the rushes, not the whole first episode. Is it any good?"

At 77 he still has a tentative, sensitive air about the response to his work and is delighted to hear that Anthony Burgess thought that both he and Olivier gave the greatest performances of their careers. "It is the first thing we have appeared together in since a production of *Romeo and Juliet* in 1935."

In fact the two did not meet during the making of *Brideshead* but Gielgud says, perhaps mischievously, that *Olivier really wanted* his part of Edward Ryder, which he plays, instead of Lord Marchmain. But too much time has passed now for Gielgud to play along with any more stories of a great rivalry between them. His admiration for Olivier is uninhibited. He particularly envies the energy. "He spends ages preparing for parts, gymnastics and things. I'm too lazy. I just go along and hope that I will be inspired."

Gielgud's appearance in the first episode took about ten days of filming, and he did prepare himself to the extent of rereading the novel. And evidently he enjoyed himself. Gielgud's praise and generosity is so widely scattered across his experiences that only by noting slightly fainter hymns of admiration is it possible to establish those for whom he has less than total respect.

For Charles Sturridge, *Brideshead's* young director, he comes up with something close to canonization. "He reminded me of a young Peter Brook sitting there in his plimsolls thinking. I trusted his judgment. It is not right for somebody like me to be given too much respect. It is harmful to be deferred to too much . . . or to be too disparaged. I think it went very well."

"A crucial performance of palpable relish"

All of which gives him reasonable confidence about the success of *Brideshead*, though he is nervous about the Americans, concerned they may not understand a word. Meanwhile he is enjoying vast success over there with the film *Arthur* — due here in December — in which he plays Dudley Moore's butler. It was a part he turned down twice because of the highly risque dialogue, having been made nervous of such an involvement by the *Caligula* fiasco. But finally he took it, realizing the potential of combining his English hauteur with some *frank* crudity.

The rest of Gielgud's recent career has been a curious affair involving a mass of small parts in dozens of films, suggesting a slightly indiscriminate quality which has been the despair of his lifetime admirers. "But they pay me very well for two or three days' work a month, so why not? It's nice at my age to be able to travel all over the world at other people's expense."

For the rest of the month *he seems to do very little*. "I know nothing about business or sport or politics. I now rather wish I had learnt to swim. I took up some gardening this summer — I have this beautiful house and I read all the time, anything at all, thrillers, biographies."

But, over the last of the oysters, one hard ambition does emerge. He wants a major stage part. Last year Sir Peter Hall attempted to involve him in a production of *King Lear* at the National but he pulled out at the prospect of overseas tours and anything to do with promotions. "Oh, you have to go along with all that Parkinson-Harty stuff and meet hundreds of people. I really do not like meeting large crowds of people. It was Richardson who persuaded me to appear on a chat show last time."

He also, it emerges, loathes the National Theatre. "It's like a toad, don't you think? The dressing rooms are so uncomfortable and the only decent theatre is the Cottesloe and that's like a coffin. I tried to persuade them to put a big sign on the top to brighten it up but they said the architect had control for two years or something."

He yearns essentially for the theatre routine, the night after night of improving or changing a performance *rather than the days sitting in* a caravan waiting for a film crew to prepare themselves. These days he generally fills these waits with remembering the names of his school friends or assistant stage managers from early productions. "I am really a proscenium arch man. I went to a production at the Round House the other day and they had their back to me all the time. I think it was a marvellous production but I can't say I enjoyed myself very much."

"The wonderful thing about being an actor is that you do get your reward while you're here. There's no other art like it. Poets and painters can be completely unrecognized until after they are dead. It must be dreadful."

Opera

Castor et Pollux

Covent Garden

The crowded activity of the English Bach Festival in May *each year is not enough for* its indefatiguable founder, Lina Lalandi. On Sunday evening, as it were midway between the last and the next EBF, she borrowed the Royal Opera House to stage one performance of Rameau's so-called tragic opera, *Castor et Pollux*.

None of us can go and see a Rameau opera every day, particularly one staged so scrupulously in the style of the period. For anyone with an interest in the history of opera, this one-off *Castor* was an invaluable museum exhibit, *a complement to modern* experience of Handel's contemporaneous *opera seria*, seldom so stylishly done.

It was to some extent made possible by the EBF's Rameau productions in previous years: the same costumes, and much of the same scenery, will do for them all (and for Handel and Hasse and Scarlatti, no doubt), so that Mme Lalandi's budget can be concentrated on rebearsal and performance. The EBF's *Castor et Pollux* is not being permitted to vanish at once, though readers *who missed it in* London at the weekend will have to catch it in Monte Carlo in December, Paris in January or Athens later next year.

Rameau was 50 before he essayed the lyric stage. *Castor et Pollux* was his second opera. Seventeen years later, during the famous and ridiculous squabble about the merits of French opera-ballet and Italian operatic farce, known as the *guere des bouffons*, he made a substantially revised version of *Castor*. History books discuss the first version; the EBF has opted for the revision, with fewer recitatives, and clearer action including the rejection of an allegorical prologue in favour of an expository first act, which should have been included all the time.

Castor et Pollux is the story of the Dioscuri, or Gemini, or Heavenly Twins, sons of Leda, born from the same egg but by different fathers, one mortal, the other Zeus himself. The mortal, Castor, is killed, but Pollux offers to take his place in Hades so that Castor can return to life and *marry the lady they both love.* Jupiter resolves the problem by turning both into stars, and their mutual beloved as well.

Rameau followed his revered predecessor, Lully, in making dance as important as song to his operas, a tradition *that persisted in France, and* roused Wagner to thoughts of the "total work of art" which still eludes opera composers. His vocal music, less strictly patterned than that of his Italian contemporaries — the 1754 *Castor* drifts into and out of aria all the time, and seldom descends to recitative, even then melodiously — flatters a good singer.

In this cast Ian Caddy's Pollux had the lion's share, and he made the most of it, with handsome baritone voice, clear words and a cogent presence. In the last two acts, Peter Jeffes as Castor had, and took, the opportunity to draw level. Jennifer Smith responded suitably to the formal, but musically gratifying, part of Telaira. Smaller parts were cast from strength (several singers were working *a free night from the Glyndebourne touring Midsummer Night's Dream).*

Charles Farncombe and the EBF Baroque Orchestra put our ears in trim with the pleasantly dry and prickly sound of the overture. The principals gestured in Tom Hawkes's production with the poses and movements familiar from old pictures and textbooks: the effect was strange yet perfectly appropriate, like the dancing of the many ballets, devised by Belinda Quirey.

Some enthusiasts want to bring old operas into the present time, and usually they fail, because the two times are out of joint. Far better to treat a museum-piece as such: that is the EBF method and I wish it every success in influencing the planning of the world's opera companies.

William Mann

■ Sir Frederick Ashton will create the choreography for the roles of the Nightingale and the Fisherman, to be danced by Natalia Makarova and Anthony Dowell, in the *Metropolitan Opera's new* production of Stravinsky's *Le Rossignol*. The work will have its premiere in New York on December 3 as part of a triple bill of Stravinsky works which also includes *Le Sacre du Printemps* and *Oedipus Rex*, being presented by the Metropolitan in honour of the composer's centenary.

All three artists will be making their Metropolitan Opera debuts, although choeography by Sir Frederick was performed by the Metropolitan in 1974 when the company presented the production of Britten's *Death in Venice* borrowed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The three Stravinsky works will be conducted by James Levine.

Music in New York

Wagnerian extremities

In the American house of music there are presently many mansions. The mainstream mansion contains the work of John Harbison (born 1938), who provides an individual voice of welcome invention and — rare today — of shapely lyricism. The Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival has just given a week of concerts in New York's Alice Tully Hall, including two of Harbison's recent pieces (he was composer-in-residence). The Piano Quintet, commissioned by the festival, is a five-movement work of contrast, beauty and stature culminating in an Elegy, arising from Harbison's family concerns, understated yet poignant in its fragmented expressions of grief. Harbison's music-making tends to smaller scale, akin to Fauré's, which often conceals his merits, *but his melodic ges*tures — using confined, self-contained motifs woven with structural felecity — remain wholly personal. Harbison's work, now receiving much critical attention, steadily gains in its assurance and individuality.

The basilica that contains the group of Americans loosely termed "minimalists" has recently been much written about. They are, in truth, a very disparate lot, perhaps ultimately referring back to the guru John Cage but in fact seeking their own, quite distinct, ends. One feature, however, common to most of them is a concern with mystical transcendentalism, usually centering around the religions and music of India. La Monte Young (born 1935) pursues his own goals with a relentless and single-minded perseverance, and in his recent concerts has arrived at a set frame for his aural experiments.

Young's music, like that of other American composers such as the late Harry Partch, demands its own instruments and ideally the composer as performer, but Young in addition posits his own environment. This is Wagner's Bayreuth carried to its extreme, and Young has found it in what used to be the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange. His major work, which has been evolving since 1964, is entitled *The Well-Tuned Piano*, and is written for a prepared piano which has been strictly ("rationally") tuned so that the overtones come into exact alignment. The piano he uses is a custom-built Bösendorfer Imperial, because that instrument, with its plangent bass and sonority of tone, is ideal for his overtonal experiments. The Bösendorfer is kept in one position in the room, *which is at a constant tempe*rature/humidity level, so that the tuning is exact, and is used for performances of the work — unamplified — on Sundays and for playbacks of tapes made from that performance — unedited — during the week.

But the environmental surrounding includes more. The polished wood floor of the large room is partly covered with pile rugs, and the listener must remove his shoes to enter it. The room is in gloom, lit by magenta lights focusing on aluminum mobiles hanging in a precise pattern from the ceiling which, as they slowly turn in the air currents, refract and change colour. The listener is asked to sit, lie, stand or move about (silently!) in the environment during the work, which lasts more than four hours — even go out and re-enter later or another day.

I attended the midweek playback session, ghostly because of the huge silent piano while its sounds came from speakers. The work itself stretches outward from a beginning of a few notes struck and allowed to decay in overtones, gradually building up tones and overtones, with rolling tremolos out of which *tones emerge* and *are sub*sumed. The piece is sequential, but the order of the sections can be changed or repeated so that each performance is unique. Each section has its own title — for example *The Magic Harmonic Rainforest Chord* or *The Ethers Churn (The Dinosaurs Dance)* — but the separate entities were not as graspable, on first hearing, as was the unfolding of the work from moment to moment, like some Chinese scroll or, more pertinently, like Indian music.

The sonorous beauties of the prepared Imperial Bösendorfer are thoroughly explored and elaborated: I felt as if I was being washed by wave after wave of tuned bells — the *Vallée des cloches* extending to the infinite. The hall, with its four structural pillars, recalled certain European cathedrals with nameless organists practising their Sunday fugues. The interaction of the music and the space, and the music and one's mind, is focal to Young's compositional practice, for, although on one level it is organized and *controlled as "pure music", it* is meant to be experienced beyond the conscious mind.

Young has produced music which, at least in the context of its controlled environment, is much more than a mystico-superficial *son et lumière*. There was something im*mensely satisfying about The Well-Tuned Piano;* satisfying in its positive sense. Young had, as Charles Ives asked, stretched my ears.

Patrick J. Smith

Galleries

De Staël's vivid communications

Nicolas de Staël

Tate Gallery

Nicolas de Staël: Drawings and Engraved Works

Taranman

John Hoyland/ Kenneth Noland/ David Tremlett

Waddington Galleries

Of course there is some comparing of notes among critics. Not, as paranoid artists tend to imagine, because we are ganging up on an agreed line, but because we happen to know one another, meet at the same private views or screenings or first nights, and naturally chat about what interests us most. Actually, the effect is usually to define or even emphasize differences rather that to ensure uniformity. This is often the explanation of an otherwise inexplicable defensive/aggressive note in reviews: discovering that others do not share devotion to a favourite artist, one may well start answering charges before they are made.

Take Nicolas de Staël. As *must have been evident from* my comments in May on the big retrospective of his work in Paris, he is one of my most intense personal delights in all painting, a painter it amazes me anyone could fail to enjoy. And yet, now that the show has arrived at the Tate Gallery (until November 29) in an abbreviated form, I hear around me several expressions of very modified rapture, and some of downright dislike or outright dismissal. That is not a bad thing: at least it makes me aware of a need to examine more closely my own reactions. If I have to argue a case, it is just as well that I should know quite precisely what that case is.



The certainty of "Portrait of Jeannine"

First of all, why do I find Staël so extraordinarily satisfying as a painter? The initial response is the most basic, visceral one: the sheer sensuous delight he feels, and conveys with such vividness, in colour and the physical pleasure of moving it around a canvas. In Staël's case it goes far beyond tactile qualities: one could eat his paint, lick it, smell it, roll in it. Look at one of the later paintings in which he returned to the human figure after a period of abstraction; say *Les Indes Galantes* (1953), inspired by a visit to the theatre, in which there is a woman in pink, certainly, and possibly (or possibly not) a man behind in blues, against a blue and grey background. Look at it, and then open yourself to it as a synaesthetic experience. It becomes difficult to say whether you are seeing it or hearing it, or tasting it, so intense and pure is the sensation it evokes — all from the instinctive yet precise placing of patches of rich, creamy colour, like and unlike, one against another.

The usual argument is to dismiss this as decorative but unserious: where, hostile critics want to know, is the fundamental brainwork? One need only read Staël's letters to his dealer, Jacques Dubourg, recently published in a volume of remarkable elegance by Taranman London (£15), *to see that he was* no dummy, and had very clear and sensible ideas about painting and life (even his death, by his own hand at the age of 41, was approached with alarming clarity), but in his painting it is the hand and eye that think, leaving the *intellectual parts aside*. In this sense he was the most stunningly gifted of natural painters: even the earliest works in the show, such as the much-reproduced *Portrait of Janine* and the first abstracts from 1942-44, have unquestioning certainty in what they are doing. He makes painting look easy because that is what it was to him.

It is a quality we do not complain about in Mozart — a certain divine ease and confidence that things will come out right. We are perhaps more ready to feel doubts in relation to Staël because of the time in which he lived. How is it possible for a painter who came to prominence in the 1940s and reached his peak in the early 1950s (he died in 1955) to be so happy? (As a painter, that is; evidently his personal life must have had its problems.) Should he not have been worrying about the Problem of Representation, instead of moving to and fro between figurative and non-figurative just as instinct guided him? How could he have been living through those years and kept right on painting exquisitely modulated patches of grey (if you have never seen a Staël, you have never seen the full wonder of grey) or sun and sea and bottles and jars and, heaven help us, seagulls, which even before Jonathan Livingston were pretty dodgy as a subject of art unless actually moving in for the kill?

Maybe my feelings about Staël are tinged with nostalgia. The big show at Whitechapel in 1956 was one of the first I saw when I came to live in London and in those far-off days the generation of art he represented — New York Abstract Expressionists, Paris *Tachistes — was Modern Art* personified, with all the attendant excitements of new discovery. One never quite gets over first love. But, by the same token, they have all been going, for nearly 20 years now, through a period of such unfashionability that *it has been hard even* to look at a lot of them. Though never, for me, Staël. And as aesthetic thought was tending in the direction of, ultimately, conceptual art, in which the enjoyment of making and the sensuous delights of seeing what has been made were rigorously excluded as virtually beneath contempt, naturally Staël and his kind were likely to provoke very little sympathy.

Let us hope that the show at the Tate will help to reverse all of that. Even though it is shorn of 44 out of 121 paintings — including, oddly enough, nearly all that I picked out for particular commendation in Paris, especially from among the wonderful late paintings — and all the drawings, it still remains a beacon to light the gloom of the gallery's new wing. Happily, the absence of drawings (some of which, though the simplest black-and-white, are very large) is somewhat compensated by the appearance at the Taranman Gallery, 236 Brompton Road, until the end of November of a small but very choice selection of Staël drawings from all periods of his career, plus a complete collection of his book-work. Though some of the drawings and most of the etchings appear to have been done in the twinkling of an eye, there is such economy, such a sense of structure, that they should still forever the doubts of those whose *residual puritanism* makes them mistrustful of too much obvious pleasure, too little evidence of hard labour, both in the way an artist works and in the way they themselves respond. There is no reason in the world why art should not be easy.

But being easy is not, any more than being hard, the whole of the story. I quite believe that John Hoyland's painting comes easily to him; he is certainly very prolific, though he has now given up his long practice of titling paintings with the date on *which he did them*, so that we cannot tell any more just at what speed he has been working. It is, I suspect, unfortunate for him that his show of recent paintings should open at the Waddington at the same time as the Staël (it continues until October 31). Staël provides an easy, and therefore possibly unfair, stick to beat him with.

Hoyland's colours are as cheery as Staël's, though coarser and selected with less discrimination. In this show, after the great wodges of brilliant colour in his Serpen*tine show and last Wadding*ton appearance, paint is applied more thinly, and now in loosely defined but recognizable formal shapes, particularly squares and cubes. The overall effect is exuberant but rather empty.

While you are at the Waddington you might as well look at Kenneth Noland's recent work next door — oddly shaped, uniformly painted canvases with strips of contrasting or complementary colours along the edges, tasteful but a bit silly — and David Tremlett's large outline drawings on white, which look nice in a light, airy, modern gallery-space but would surely inspire few to take them home.

John Russell Taylor



Suede and leather fashions by Suzy Menkes

Cavalleria Britannica

The autumn opera season opens with a completely new interpretation of Mascagni's famous opera, directed by the internationally known Very Pricey, conducted by Sir High Style.

THE CAST

In order of appearance:
Gianni Versace — a Sicilian tailor.
Roberto — a handsome merchant, friend to Gianni.
Brittannia — a beautiful young English woman, sought after by Gianni.
The Princess of Wales — a young woman of noble birth.
Nigel, Ann and Roger — British designers, suitors to Britannia.
Chorus of Bond Street merchants.

The action takes place in Gianni's shop at 35 Brook Street, London W.1.

THE PLOT

Gianni Versace, son of a Sicilian peasant, now greatly loved by the fashion aristocracy in Milan, arrives in London to inspect his newly opened shop. His friend Roberto introduces him to Britannia, the beautiful young English woman whom he longs to dress.

Gianni attempts to seduce Britannia with his sumptuous pleated suede jodhpurs. In a romantic aria *Ecco bellissimo* (Oh so beautiful . . .) he tells of his passion for suede and leather and how it has made his reputation across the world.

Britannia shyly admits that she has other suitors, the leading British designers, who have made similar breeches and jodhpurs, which are already in her wardrobe.

Roberto angrily intervenes on behalf of his friend and passionately pleads for Britannia's attention. In a soaring lyric melody *Noi Siamo* (We are the champions . . .) he tells Britannia that Gianni is the first and the best. He has put the world's fashionable women in jodhpurs; his sensuous suedes and silks already clothe American women, diplomats' wives, Argentine heiresses and even the disdainful French.

Now all that remains to complete his happiness is to dress Britannia.

Three British fashion designers enter. In an angry chorus they claim the soft suede breeches and leather jodhpurs as their own. *Nostri pantaloni* (Our trousers) and triumphantly produce the beautiful young Princess of Wales, wearing knee breeches to prove their case.

A pitched battle ensues in Bond Street, with each side swearing revenge over the body of Britannia, who brings the conflict to an end by her moving aria *Tutti Frutti* (I love them all . . .). She cannot choose between the seductive suede and leather clothes and doubts if she can afford any of them. But she tells Gianni that his trousers are the most beautiful of all.

Together they sing the romantic duet *Sempre Mio* (You will always be the one . . .).

Gianni returns to Milan, confident that he has won Britannia's heart and hips. Roberto and the merchants of Bond Street join in the triumphal chorus *Belle pelle* (Skin is beautiful) to the orchestral accompaniment of tinkling tills.





Above: Pewter leather breeches by Bridget Woods, £130 at Teamwork, 12 St Christopher's Place, W1; Polo, Marylebone High Street; Way In at Harrods. Armoured sweater, hand-knitted and studded in pewter, yellow, rust, black and cream. By Artwork, £91 from 33 St Christopher's Place, W1. Studded leather belt by Otto Glanz, £11.95 from Fenwick, Brent Cross. Studded leather boots in black, bronze or wine from Rayne, 66 New Bond Street; Harrods and Harvey Nichols.

Right: Long blouson jacket with appliqué leaf trim by Ann Buck in Pittard's leather, £270, matching breeches £174. From Lucienne Phillips, Knightsbridge; Chic of Hampstead; Emma Somerset, Manchester and Wilmslow, Katherine Draisey of Birmingham. Bronze boots by Beene Bag, £48 at London branches of Chelsea Cobbler, Rayne, Bond Street and Brompton Road, Harrods, Way In and Harvey Nichols. Bold bronze earrings by Valerie Robertson, £16 from Liberty and Howie, Long Acre, WC2.



Above: Ginger suede gathered knickerbockers by Nigel Preston for Maxfield Parrish, £160 from Harrods; Feathers; Taylor and Hadow, Knightsbridge; Parkers, Brook Street, W1; Ideal Clothes, Stratford-upon-Avon; Moon 4, Glasgow. Ruffled and printed suede blouse by Maxfield Parrish in ginger, burgundy, brown or olive, about £175 from Harvey Nichols; Harrods; Parkers, Brook Street, W1; Elle Shops; Look of Halifax; Poppinjay of Old Portsmouth. Tapestry Principal Boy pumps, £39.99 at Derber, 77 New Bond Street, Kensington, Nottingham, Manchester. Gilded mahogany bangles and earrings by Valerie Robertson from Harvey Nichols; Liberty; Howie, Long Acre, WC2.

Left: Leather jerkin with drawstring shoulders by Mulberry, £110, matching breeches, £135, both from Mulberry, 32 St Christopher's Place; Harvey Nichols 21 Shop; Hobby Cardiff. Fair Isle patterned sweater by Mulberry, £39.50, from Harrods, Jeunesse, Worcester. Open-weave stole around head by Mulberry from Fortnum and Mason, Kew Gazebo, Gobblewinks, Windsor; Leo Kadia, Bristol. Cavalier boots by Jordache, £49.50, at Chelsea Cobbler, 54 King's Road and Fulham; Way In at Harrods; Drizzle Department, Harvey Nichols. Bronze belt by Otto Glanz. Earrings and bangle by Valerie Robertson.

Make-up by Christina Saunders for Revlon using their bold Gypsy Gold range.

Hair by Dar at Clifford Stafford.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NICK BRIGGS

London Designer Week

The plot outlined above is not just a jolly jape. It also reflects the aggressive mood of British fashion designers as the London Designer Weeks opens. They aim to convince the posse of international buyers who have flown in from Milan, and who leave for Paris on Friday, that we are now an important watering hole on the marketable clothes circuit.

Britain is already internationally renowned for classic fashion exports: Burberrys, cashmere and tweed. Over the last decade, London has also become the evening wear capital of the fashion world, with our quirky and romantic view of dressing up now endorsed by manufacturers world-wide.

Last season, the export buyers who came to the London showings discovered two more strands of success: leather wear and hand-knitting. I wrote last month about our imaginative and export-orientated hand-knits. You can see on this page our inventiveness and flair with skins.

Placing the designer part of London's fashion week as the delectable filling between the lumpen sandwich of the other European shows is an attempt to prove that British style is original but practical; and that it has a style of its own worth looking at before the Paris big guns are fired.

I will be reporting next week on the runway shows by the top British designers. But an advance look at the collections now on view to the trade at the Hyde Park Hotel in Knightsbridge shows our designers in a controlled romantic mood.

The Edwardian nursery and dinner table have inspired a cluster of white collars — sailor shapes in stiff piqué, schoolroom squares of organza, wing collars in crisp cotton, often shown with a soft satin bow.

So the romantic feel that we do so well continues, but with few frills and mostly as just a soft touch to practical and wearable summer clothes. Favourite fabrics are linen, especially in white and with delicate details like fagotting and open work. Stripes are the strongest print story, although collages of colour appear in the folkloric clothes always popular for summer holiday wear.

The evening brings us the *short* ball gown, a new silhouette and a more down-to-earth version of high romance.

The rest of the London showing season, including the inimitable Zandra Rhodes, takes place at Olympia after the Paris shows at the end of next week.

Expert view

The entertaining and engaging Norman Parkinson offers a treat for fashion buffs at 6.30 pm next Monday when he asks the double-edged question: "Is there fashion in *photography*?" That is the title of the talk he is giving to the Friends of Fashion at the Museum of London (London Wall, EC2) with illustrations from his own photographic archives. Tickets £1.50 from the museum.

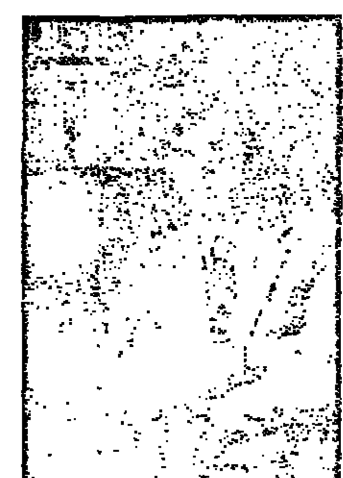
Paul Theroux, the author who rediscovered the adventure of long-distance railway travel, this week publishes his eighteenth book, a substantial novel in which he explores the emergence of a new American Dream. Alan Hamilton meets the quiet Bostonian who, after years as a teacher and traveller in the less-civilized corners of the globe, has made his home in the unfashionable hinterland of south London

Theroux at the junction

It seemed appropriate to visit the author of *The Great Railway Bazaar* and *The Old Patagonian Express* by train. Paul Theroux lives in the seedy environs of Clapham Junction, a harrowing seven-minute expedition from Waterloo without benefit of buffet car. When you have earned a living riding rails to the armpits of the world, it is a relief to be handy for town.

Today Theroux publishes his eighteenth book, *The Mosquito Coast*, a substantial novel which has nothing to do with trains but a great deal to do with nasty, benighted corners of the earth. It is set in Honduras, the nastiest place he could find within easy reach of the United States, and concerns the Fox family who pull up the roots of their settled Massachusetts life to hack fresh pastures from the jungle.

Honduras is the ultimate banana republic, run as much by the Standard Fruit Company of the United States as by its government. O. Henry holed up there while on the run from the FBI, and great tracts of its map are devoid of any place names. Theroux made two trips there, and wrote with the map on his study wall.



Paul Theroux: liking big-city anonymity

'They remain to complain'

He sees his new book, whose title refers to the evil eastern seaboard of that country, as a latterday *Swiss Family Robinson* without the nauseating goodness, a *Treasure Island* without the treasure, a tale of castaways in which harsh reality replaces the traditional escape by penknife-carved boat into the glowing sunset.

He explained: "Recently Americans have begun to say: 'This used to be a great country, but now it is too expensive and too crowded. The quality of life is worse than it has ever been. Dammit, we've had enough.' The English have said it for years, but it is a new attitude in America.

"Yet Americans never follow it through, even when they become rich. They complain, and remain, unlike the British who tend to bolt as soon as they have made a pile. So I created a character, a bold, strong, inventive man — a bit of a tyrant even — who *would* follow it through. He is a bit like my father, who was always daring us as kids — you know, 'I'll give you a quarter if you sit on that rock until the tide comes in'. That sort of thing."

Theroux considers that Americans make hopeless colonists, and quite dreadful imperialists; they are, he says, too trusting, take everyone at his word, and think money will achieve everything. "Just look at American Samoa; only 31,000 people and an annual budget of 70 million dollars. As a society, it's a disaster."

Yet Theroux himself, a 40-year old Bostonian with the soft near-English accent of a well-travelled Ivy Leaguer, has spent most of his adult life abroad, much of it as a teacher in corners like Uganda, Malawi and Singapore, all of which have been British colonies at one time. He has lived in England for ten years. Is he not bordering on an emigrant himself?

British respect for privacy

"Not at all. Since they brought in £100 standby fares across the Atlantic, no American in England can call himself an exile. I spend four months of the year back home, and I have a house on Cape Cod. I stay here because my children are in school, and because I like the anonymity of the big city, and the British respect for privacy.

"The British way of dealing with strangers is to leave them alone. They don't gush, as Americans do. It has something to do with this being a crowded island; everyone needs to set up his own private territory around himself, otherwise life would be intolerable."

When he first came to England he tried living in Dorset, but there is no privacy in the country, where everyone knows his neighbour and his neighbour's business. Nor could his wife find work; now she has a job in the BBC World Service.

But there are problems of commuting between Britain and Boston, Ireland's largest overseas possession. "Everyone over there asks me about Northern Ireland. I take no sides. To me it is just savage tribal warfare; I saw the same between rival tribes in Uganda."

Could he ever see himself as Allie Fox, the hero of *The Mosquito Coast* who takes American technology to the primitives of Honduras and builds a giant ice-making machine in the jungle?

"Not exactly. But I do have a dream, to go to some primitive corner of the world and set up a school, to create something and get it going. It would be better than retiring to Eastbourne." He certainly has the required experience; in Malawi he ran a school where, instead of beatings, his scale of punishments involved making bricks for the new school lavatory — one brick for cheek, 20 for smoking hashish.

On the rails of a dream

Theroux is philosophical about being far better known for his train books than his novels. "I feel I wrote the railway books with my left hand, although I brought a novelist's approach to the task. But I am afraid that novel reading is a minority interest."

Another left-handed railway book is already being marshalled in his mind, this time riding the rails of Cecil Rhodes' dream from the Cape to Cairo (apart of course for the bit in southern Sudan and northern Uganda where they never joined up). He will, one presumes, be gazing out of the window looking for somewhere to start a school. And, unlike Allie Fox, he has every intention of buying a return ticket.

Mrs Thatcher's war on economic ignorance

D. C. Hague, an adviser to the Prime Minister's Policy Unit, argues that the economic lesson of the 1970s has not been learnt. It is, he says, that the Government must pursue its present policies.

First, a quotation from the leader of the Labour Party. He insisted that "coldly calculated policies headed Britain back again towards the unemployment of the 1930s."

He especially condemned Tory "treatment of school leavers; school leavers without jobs . . . When they seek to leave school to venture into the wider world, there is no place for them in the Tory market economy." He criticized the Prime Minister personally for "an obsession with a market economy".

This quotation is not from yesterday's *Times*, but from October 6, 1971. We *have* been here before, but most of us fail to realize it. Do we never learn economic lessons? Unless we do, we shall constantly be reliving history — and doing so badly, out of ignorance.

For that ignorance, the childishness of our media bears a heavy share of blame. Most of what passes for political comment is rehashed gossip, devoid of analytical rigour or historical insight. Together with the educational system, the media is largely responsible for the immaturity of our elite.

It is debatable, therefore, whether politicians are more *sinned against* than sinning in their lack of historical perspective. What is certain is that, unlike good businesses, previous British governments have lacked a mechanism for organized learning.

The confusion of our present economic debate is thus worse even than we think. We could have learned more lessons from 1970-73. But we have not.

What are those lessons? First, we advocated ludicrously high growth rates. During the 1960s attempts to raise real gdp by more than 3 per cent a year had led to balance of payments crises. Yet in 1971-72 commentators argued that 5 per cent growth would not create bottlenecks in the economy and that without such stimulus unemployment would not fall.

In 1973 there *was* 5 per cent growth, but also soaring inflation and a massive balance of payments deficit which, even without the oil price crisis, would have required policies to halt growth and raise unemployment. Conventional wisdom *overstated the maximum* feasible growth rate, as it had done throughout the 1960s and as it does today.

Second, the Government favoured laxity in both fiscal and monetary policy. Huge tax cuts were not offset by tight monetary policy, even though the media acknowledged that monetary laxity was responsible for rapidly rising house prices. The 1971 Budget set a target of 12 per *cent growth for the money* supply, against 3 per cent for output — implying a 9 per cent inflation target.

By 1972, with the money supply rising at nearly twice the target rate, commentators took the line which many take today. Though acknowledging that monetary growth was high by any standards, they took refuge in doubting whether, even if the Chancellor really knew what *monetary growth he* wanted, the Bank of England would be able to produce it.

The emphasis was on a naively Keynesian view — that only government action in reducing taxation or increasing expenditure could set off processes that created extra income and jobs. They ignored the vital fact that, as commentators like Samuel Brittan have pointed out, if this were true there would have been no significant economic development at all before this century.

Third, as today, worries about unemployment led to calls for rapid reflation, and these calls came when reflation was already potentially too rapid. Yet, with unemployment high, falling private sector investment was more than politicians felt able to stand. The consequent increase in pub*lic sector* investment was destined to stoke the next boom, not smooth the recession.

The one positive aspect of rising unemployment was the benefit that such a shakeout could provide. In the early 1970s, much heartsearching had been provoked by consultant Bill Allen.

Coining the phrase "half-time Britain", he argued that the British gdp could be produced from the existing machinery with half the labour force, with the other half redeployed to foster economic growth. Such redeployment could come only if labour were first shaken out of existing jobs into unemployment and later into new jobs.

The Economist argued in 1971 that the recession gave such an opportunity: "It should not be greeted by the sort of political panic in which governments insist on trying to shake all the redundant labour straight back into their previously unnecessary jobs."

The TUC has always seen this as its role. It seeks to recreate a nineteenth-century industry because the industries of the past are known and familiar: the industries of the future are not.

Despite the lessons of the 1970s, the pressure is still to *develop* yesterday's industries — coal, steel, shipbuilding, textiles. There is no similar pressure on behalf of tomorrow's industries — those connected with the information revolution — computer hardware and software, telecommunications and video cassette recorders.

The fact that thousands of millions of pounds were wasted in over-expanding steel in the 1970s does not prevent the railway investment lobby from nominating the railways as the bottomless pit of the 1980s.

In 1971 speeches from Harold Wilson provided blueprints for Labour leaders' speeches today, and calls for a 35-hour week grew stronger. High and rising unemployment ensured that the unemployed were indeed "shaken back", largely into their previous jobs.

Finally, lags. The most important cause of excessive *reflation* was a *failure to* appreciate the length of the lags that operate in any economy, and especially in the United Kingdom.

Small doses of reflation were expected to take effect more quickly than was remotely possible. When they did not, the doses were repeated and increased. Ministers "unwisely predicted that the mini-budget of 1971 would quickly reduce unemployment and panicked when, by the winter of 1971-72, it had not.

Yet the stimulus for reflation was already there — in excessive quantities. Inevitably they took effect, leading to boom and bust.

In November, 1971, there was "bewildered debate" on unemployment in Parliament and violent demonstrations against unemployment outside it. Within six months there was the largest ever monthly drop on unemployment and the trend to falling unemployment was firmly set.

Similarly, in May, 1972, there were worries about low industrial investment. Within six months a CBI survey saw it at unprecedented levels. Within a further six months the price of oil had rocketed, the balance of payments was in huge deficit and the boom was over. Its legacy remained in high inflation and renewed unemployment.

There is no choice but for the Government to pursue broadly its present policies at the macro-economic level. The lesson of the 1970s is that, in the end, any other choice would be even more painful.

The emphasis should now shift to making the economy more flexible: to loosen labour markets in order to enable more to price themselves into jobs; to shake up the education and training system to increase its *relevance to the businesses* of tomorrow and to treat higher education more as a marketable service and less as a form of charity or overseas aid; and so on.

In short, we should shift the emphasis to genuine supply side economics, in which we learn from past failures rather than repeat them.

The author is Professorial Fellow at the Oxford Management Centre and visiting professor at Manchester Business School. He is also an adviser to the Prime Minister's Policy Unit at 10 Downing Street.

Geoffrey Smith assesses the extent of Tory dissaffection

How strong is the revolt?

It is a long time since a Conservative conference was approached with such eager expectation. Generally they are rather predictable affairs, contrasting in their decorum and dullness with the fascinating chaos of the Labour proceedings the week before. But this year all is different. As the Conservatives have been gathering in Blackpool *for this morning's* opening the air has been thick with reports of criticisms and revolts.

The Conservative Whips have even found it necessary to consult members of the parliamentary party to see *how widespread the disaffection* is. Now at Blackpool, it is said, there will be the test of whether Mrs Thatcher still commands the full-hearted consent of the party for her policies.

But just how serious is the challenge, and what is its precise nature? Is Mrs Thatcher herself in jeopardy? Or is this, for all the histrionics, simply an attempt to nudge Government policy a bit in a different direction?

It is curious how all these expressions of discontent have come at much the same time. It is tempting therefore to suppose that they have been orchestrated, that Mr Heath's frontal assault is linked as part of a master plan to Mr Geoffrey Rippon's declaration of faith as a devotee of the middle way and to the reasoned analysis of the young Blue Chips in their pamphlet, *Changing Gear*. But that is not so.

It will be hard to move in Blackpool these next few days without coming across one or another of the party's luminaries calling, either directly or obliquely, for a change of course. Mr St John-Stevas is expected at a lunchtime fringe meeting today to warn of the danger presented by the Social Democrats and of the need for the Conservatives to *recapture the central ground*, before he goes on to make one or two positive proposals in the social field.

Mr Heath will be trying to catch the chairman's eye in the economic debate on Wednesday for what will presumably be another onslaught.

At a fringe meeting that evening Sir Ian Gilmour will be offering his prescription, or more probably joining those who are proposing what is becoming a familiar list of remedies: the relaxation of monetary restraints; increased capital spending; reduction of the national insurance surcharge on employers; and British membership of the European Monetary System (EMS). Then later in the week Mr *Peter Walker will be speaking* at another fringe meeting.

Yet these are not coordinated activities. They could not be because there are differences on tactics and on the causes of concern. Mr Heath's eruption on to the scene is regretted by many other Conservative wets because they believe that he has made it harder for them to attack Mrs Thatcher's policies without seeming to engage in a conspiracy against her.

Nor are the others, apart from Mr Heath, combining their efforts. They are not even all wets. Some have for long been convinced critics of Government policies. Others have more recently become alarmed, principally at the prospect of losing their marginal seats. Others again have *not publicly expressed their* criticism but are known to be unhappy at the drift of events. The unease within the parliamentary party is widespread and considerable.

But it is a diffuse dissatisfaction, not a calculated rebellion. There is as yet no serious challenge to Mrs Thatcher's leadership.

A lot of glib nonsense is spoken about the Conservatives having always got rid of a leader as soon as he has served his purpose. They have not. Sir Alec Douglas-Home need not have resigned the leadership when he did. It took a long time for his colleagues to persuade Churchill to retire; and the departures of Mr Macmillan and Eden were speeded by illness.

It would be a hazardous operation for Conservative MP's to attempt to throw out their Prime Minister. The whole ethos of the party is against such rebellion. It would be deplored by the party in the country, where *there is also considerable* unease but still much support for Mrs Thatcher. Pressure from their constituency parties has already been brought to bear upon some of the critics and potential critics.

So long as they can say that *they are only arguing* about the merits of particular policies, not conniving against their leader, it is easier for them to placate their local parties. In most cases this attitude is genuine, not because they all love Mrs Thatcher but because those who love her least are most intent on changing the policies — and they believe that they would stand less chance of doing so if the attempt were mixed up with a botched exercise in political assassination.

Indeed, a number of those who have been attacking the Government on policy would quickly slide back into their bunkers if they found that they were being associated with a plot against the leadership. It is not only that *they do not think this would* succeed. Many of them are not convinced that a change at the top would help much. They do not see a successor who they think is capable of kindling the enthusiasm of the country, and even a successful deposition would be a very messy business. So Conservative hands are not so much feeling for their daggers as keeping their fingers crossed.

But what if it is possible to force Mrs Thatcher into a dialogue on policy only by threatening her position? It is this kind of consideration that has stimulated the idea of possibly running a candidate against Mrs Thatcher for the leadership at the beginning of the next parliamentary session in November.

If there is such a move much the strongest choice would be Mr Geoffrey Rippon, a senior and respected back bencher who would not be vulnerable to the charge that he was contesting the leadership only because Mrs Thatcher had sacked him from the Government. But if Mrs Thatcher is challenged, which is by no means certain, there should be no doubt about the purpose.

In theory, Mrs Thatcher could be defeated outright or there could be such a large minority of votes cast against her that she would feel it necessary to stand down. But in practice nobody would expect Mrs Thatcher to be defeated, and she is not a person who is easily abashed. So the intention would be to force her to compromise by displaying the strength of opposition in the parliamentary party.

The trouble with such an operation is that it could so easily misfire because by no means all those discontented with policy would be prepared to vote against her personally. Perhaps the prospect will look very different after the Croydon by-election, still more if the Conservatives manage to lose Crosby to Mrs Shirley Williams. But for the moment most of the critics are concentrating their fire on policy because otherwise they might end up shooting each other.

Why the Nobel peace prize causes so much conflict



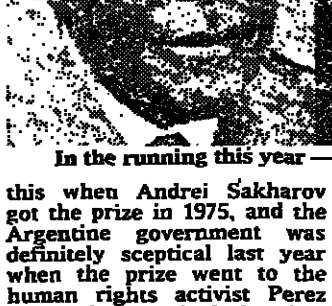
In the running this year — Mugabe and Walesa. And two former winners who came in for criticism — Begin and Roosevelt.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee tomorrow names the winner of the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize. The confusion on what the prize is supposed to be rewarding can be gauged *from the short list of favourites:* Robert Mugabe, a fomer guerrilla leader; Lech Walesa, who has unquestionably contributed to freedom but could hardly be said to have helped lessen international tension; and Madam Alva Myrdal, the Swedish campaigner for disarmament.

Madam Myrdal's candidature is supported by 100 Norwegian MPs and she would appear to be the most appropriate choice. But she is by no means certain of success. Indeed she has been *a failed candidate of the broad* left for many years.

Of the five Nobel prizes, the Peace Prize, almost since its inauguration in 1901, has been the most buffeted by criticism. The Peace Committee — consisting this year of a journalist who was a Norwegian army liaison officer in wartime Britain (chairman); a lawyer; agriculturist; a former MP and Norway's film censor — continually faces fundamental objections:

Compared to the massive resources on offer for the destruction of mankind, the prize of £100,000 and a medal would seem a forlorn attempt to curb *international* delinquency. The other awkward fact is that peace makers have usually been involved in the wars they decide to cease.



The joint awards to Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam and Henry Kissinger in 1973 and to Begin and Sadat in 1978 led to considerable debate on this point. In the case of Begin and Sadat the criticism, at least in Scandinavia, was mostly levelled at Begin.

They were by no means the most controversial awards: the prize to Teddy Roosevelt, *a bellicose imperialist* whose intevention in the Russian-Japanese war was clearly motivated by political considerations, created quite a furore when the prize was only six years old.

Another factor which undermines credibility is the obstinate will to pretend that the committee is in no way influenced by current political preoccupations. The Russians were not convinced of this when Andrei Sakharov got the prize in 1975, and the Argentine government was definitely sceptical last year when the prize went to the human rights activist Perez Esquivel — particularly when the citation spoke of the use of "extreme violence" by the country's "military regime".

The problem may be that the Peace Prize was conceived in controversy and ambiguity and that its rules do not offer *the firm guidance* which characterizes the literary award.

Credible for 25 post-war years

Nobel decided to give the Peace task to a Norwegian committee at a time when the Swedish-Norwegian union conflict was at its height; the Swedes were outraged that it should be entrusted to "the separatist Norwegians". There is doubt that the thinking behind it was entirely Nobel's; it was much inspired by Madame Bertha von Suttner, on whom Nobel appears to have had at least an intellectual crush. A great campaigner for peace, she *takes credit in* her writings for having devised the philosophy behind the venture and she herself got the prize in 1905.

Nobel seems to have had ambivalent, and in retrospect, mistaken notions. So impressed was he by his own dynamite and its deterrent power that he wrote to Bertha: "My factories may well put an end to war sooner than your (peace) congresses." Alas, he thoroughly underestimated man's capacity for constructing lethal monsters. He also had a curious reason for proposing *mutually binding military* agreements between nations: it would create a climate of security and leave governments free to deal with a new danger: the great social revolution. "A new tryanny", he wrote, "that of the dregs of the population, is lurking in the shadows."

During its early years the Peace Prize was largely associated with organizations for peace and international arbitration. It went to people like the Englishman William Randal Cremer (1903), who founded the International Arbitration League. Disheartened by the First World War, the committee made only one award in five years, to the Red Cross. Even that was criticized on the ground that the Red Cross was not *necessarily against war; it* simply bandaged the wounded.

The committee got back into its stride in 1919 when, perhaps in its most universally accepted decision, it gave the prize to Woodrow Wilson. But by 1933 understanding of the criteria had reached a nadir; two candidates that year were Hitler and Mussolini. In the following seven years there were only two awards, one to the Geneva Office for Refugees and the other again to the Red Cross.

For 25 years after the war credibility was maintained. Awards to two Britons were widely acclaimed: Lord Boyd Orr (1949) for his contribution to overcoming world food problems and to Philip Noel-Baker (1959), campaigner for disarmament. Also widely approved were *awards to Dag Hammarskjöld* (posthumously, 1961), Martin Luther King (1964) and Willy Brandt (1971).

But the committee was not comfortable during the 1970s. It was accused of fumbling the 1976 award, giving it a year late to the Northern Ireland peace movement; hardly had Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams got the money than the movemenmt began to disintegrate. Some detected cause and effect.

This week the committee was reported to have had to consider about 65 candidates. Those entitled to make nominations are MPs and governments of any country; the International Arbitration Court at The Hague; the International Peace Bureau, university professors of politi*cal science, law, history* or philosophy; former Nobel laureates and former Nobel committee members. Members of the incumbent committee can add their own candidates, whose names are secret.

Gandhi the pacifist went unrewarded

The chairman throughout the turbulent 1970s, and still in office, is Dr John Sanness, a man of 68 with an erect, soldierly bearing and a *crisp* delivery of idiomatic English. He is adamant that his committee never engages in polemics; that voting is strictly secret, and no dissent is recorded. "You will not find a scrap of paper which relates to our deliberations", he told me.

"We didn't need a scrap of *paper in the* Kissinger-Le Duc Tho affair", I pointed out. "Two members of the committee resigned." "In that case the voting became obvious", he conceded.

"Some journalists", he went on, "have accused the committee of being farmers or Babes in the Woods. I have to say we have all had international experience. We have not lived all our lives in the shelter of the Norwegian valleys."

"A basic criticism of your committee," I said, "is that its members are appointed by the Norwegian Parliament. That is, by a political body to carry out a fairly political task."

"But the committee is not *responsible* to Parliament," he replied. "We never discuss the candidates with Parliament or *with political parties. It is* strictly between five individuals."

Dr Sanness acknowledged the Peace Committee's celebrated blunder: it never awarded the prize to one of the world's rare, pure pacifists — Mahatma Gandhi.

Like all Nobel committees, the Peace committee canvasses the world for nominations. Did it send annual invitations to Russia and China? Dr Sanness was vague about this. His secretary thought they sent a letter to the Russian Embassy in Oslo. But they never got a reply.

Peter Lennon

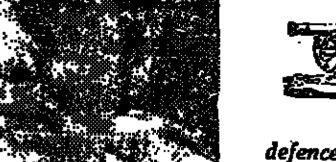
THE TIMES DIARY

Howls of protest at the New York Met

I hear from New York that Miss Renata Scotto has been given a devastating reception for her sad performance in that most demanding of *bel canto roles*, Bellini's "Norma". I understand that the Metropolitan Opera has never known anything like it. Miss Scotto has been cruelly nicknamed "Renata Screecho", and to boo or not to boo has become quite an issue.

All music critics agree that, despite the clear erosion of Miss Scotto's lyric talents, she has, alas, moved into roles that her coloratura voice has been unable to handle gracefully in recent years. Yet, so controversial a figure has she become that even the political columnist, William Safire, has dubbed her "the Al Haig of the Met."

The boos and catcalls that persisted throughout her performance of "Norma" did not stop there, however. Insidious nose-blowing was also to be heard. The protest, which happened to be organised by what the *New York Times* calls "anti-Scotto guerrillas," began even as she spoke her first words, which as it happened, were: "sediziose voci" ("traitorous voices!")





Popular — and not so popular: Placido Domingo and Renata Scotto.

Double Domingo

Meanwhile, Placido Domingo, who celebrates his tenth anniversary at Covent Garden next month in his celebrated role as Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, will be branching out simultaneously into a new career.

With EMI and Deutsche Grammophon marking his anniversary conventionally with new Domingo operatic realeases CBS is stealing a march on its rivals by issuing an album in which the Spanish tenor sings what are called "contemporary love ballads". His opera fans are unlikely to take exception to Domingo singing such modern classics as Paul McCartney's "Yesterday" and John Denver's "Annie's Song", but they may demur at the duet he sings with the folksier Denver whose voice, though nominally a tenor, seems to owe its delivery as much to nasal as to oral cavities. Denver, who wrote the duet, also accompanies it on guitar.

Domingo insists that the pop record is no radical departure from his operatic image. It merely resumes, he recalls, the role of popular entertainer he played as a child when he toured with his parents' travelling musical theatre troupe in Mexico in productions of *My Fair Lady* and *Brigadoon*.

Correlli Barnett, the military historian, tells me he has been somewhat surprised by the popularity among undergraduates of the new defence studies special option just inaugurated in the Cambridge History Tripos. Last week, when the new option started, the lecture was so full that there were even people sitting on the floor.

Yesterday Barnett (The Desert Generals, Britain and Her Army, The Collapse of British Power) *told me that the new special subject — "British Grand Strategy 1933—1939" — encompasses foreign and defence policy, imperial relations, rearmament, technological resources and public opinion. He feels it could be an embryonic challenge to the hitherto unrivalled supremacy of Oxford and King's College, London, in defence studies and strategic history.*

The speciality is one of the fruits of the universities' appointment last year of Dr Philip Towle and Mr Barnett to two new fellowships specifically to teach defence studies. According to Mr Barnett, "until well into the post-war era in English-speaking universities, there has been a certain prejudice against military history or defence history". The popularity of the lectures may owe something to The Wilderness Years, *currently on television, but Barnett says that the period does offer some fascinating parallels with our own time.*

Citing as examples the problem of supporting a defence effort out of a sagging economy and a strong unilateral disarmament tide in public opinion, Barnett adds that reading some of the official papers and discussions is rather like eavesdropping on Sir Geoffrey Howe, John Knott and the Chiefs of Staff grappling with today's defence planning.

Ready Teddy no?

Dr Desmond Axolotl, the GLC's new £60,000-a-year people's vet, admitted last night that he was "as puzzled as a parrot" as to why Ted-Ted, Wormwood Zoo's ultra-rare Bex Lee Duck, has not yet laid an egg despite all the signs that the happy event is imminent.

"It is very confusing", said Dr Axolotl who in his spare time is a member of the European Parliament. "Clinically, all the symptoms are there: increased babbling, forced laughter and hyperbole running at 30 times the normal level, which in any other animal of this *genus* would be a sure sign that something big was afoot." Meanwhile, Ted-Ted is under round-the-clock surveillance by a team of 30 crack physiologists, psychologists and psephologists.

The Chinese have so far bred about 15 Bex Lee ducks in captivity. The creatures are believed to be a cross between the more common sweet ducks of Canton and the sour ducks of Peking. But Ted-Ted has been making laying noises for well over a year *now, much longer than* anything bred in China, and this is what puzzles experts.

"Unless something happens soon", said Axolotl, "zoo staff may be forced to X-ray Ted-Ted to see what, if anything, is going on inside. The extra cost, of course, will be levied as a supplementary duck-rate.

"It could be a false alarm. I think the world knows that nine out of 10 Bex Lee duck liaisons end in divorce so that most of the young, Ted-Ted included, are raised in one-parent families. That is why ducks lack so many of the social graces.

"If it is a phantom pregnancy, then it probably serves the clinical function of securing for the animal the attention it never had before. According to the Chinese, sea air sometimes helps this condition and *we have had an invite to send* Ted-Ted to Blackpool Zoo. If we decide to do so, it will of course be costly, and there will have to be another rate increase."

Peter Watson





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FAITH AND THE TORIES

The organizers of the conference at Blackpool this week might take a leaf from the book of those who organized a grand gathering also concerned with doubt at Seville in 1484. Twenty eight articles of faith were promulgated. Heretics were allowed thirty days to declare themselves. Those who were reconciled were merely deprived of all honourable employment. Feigned confession of error led straight to the public *auto-da-fé*.

Very much milder measures than these — a scowl from the Leader, perhaps — will see off most of the half-hearted heretics among the Tory back benchers, but Torquemada himself could not now stop the development of the forceful attack on the Government's economic strategy from Mr Heath, Mr Rippon and Sir Ian Gilmour. They are right to persist. This is not because they have a wholly convincing alternative or that they represent a higher order of politician. Mrs Margaret Thatcher is the best Prime Minister we have got. It is rather because the air in the Tory house has become fetid. New thoughts must circulate. Unfortunately, given existing technologies, they have to be attached to personalities. This complicates matters when Mr Heath, say, makes a well-argued speech, but he is not to be disqualified or derided merely because he is a former Prime Minister. Nor did he personalize his criticisms in the way that Mr Edward du Cann, to name but one, has personalized the response in a manner that has become sadly symptomatic of attitudes to dissent — though he himself has murmured from time to time. Mrs Thatcher needs to be spared such friends. It is doing the Tory party a good deal of harm for it to resemble less of a Church and more of an Inquisition.

The message from the polls

The imperative for a more open debate in the Tory party has two springs. The first is that the economic policy is not so brilliant that it is manifestly incapable of refinement. Secondly, whatever the merits of this Government, it has lost popular support. In the opinion polls, it has been registering around 30 per cent — and well below that when respondents are reminded of the existence of the Liberal-SDP alliance. The Conservatives might, of course, recover from this mid-parliamentary nadir, as every previous government has to some extent, especially given the suicidal antics of the Labour opposition. But it is imprudent to rely upon automatic regeneration. The support for the Government, in fact, has plumbed the lowest depth achieved by any government since the war, and Mrs Thatcher herself is the most unpopular Prime Minister since polling records began. Indeed, she is unique in recording levels of unpopularity even below those of her party, whereas Mr Callaghan usually ran around 10 to 20 per cent ahead of Labour and even the derided Mr Heath usually stayed 5 per cent ahead of the Tories.

As an individual Mrs Thatcher deserves better. In view of her many personal qualities, the unpopular verdict must surely owe much to her vehement association with a mechanical monetarism which, to the average man, grinds on regardless of the human and social consequences. Sir Geoffrey Howe ridicules Mr Heath for having found a philosopher's stone. On the contrary, aside from the Labour left's idea of a fortress Britain in the skies, the only magic solution on the scene is the Government's belief that the control of the quantity of money in the economy can in turn control the rate of inflation, whatever the other policies. Mrs Thatcher is seen to be tied to a philosopher's abacus. It has not, at half term, been serving us very well.

Industrial production is below not only what it was under Labour but is even below the level when Mr Heath succumbed to the miners in 1974. Unemployment has doubled. Prices have increased in double figures percentages throughout Mrs Thatcher's term; at no time have price increases been as low as they were when Mr Callaghan was thrown out, and inflation has now stopped falling. Interest rates are at near record levels. Real incomes are falling. Increases in rail fares, post and telephones are about to be imposed. The Medium Term Financial Strategy with its crude limits for the growth of Sterling M3 even requires nationalized industries to raise their prices, cutting right across the drive to cut inflation. Retail sales are expected to contract. House building has collapsed with starts and completions below the almost unprecedentedly low levels of 1980. Public expenditure is higher than when this Government took over, as is the rate in the increase in the money supply, assuming that we can measure it. The balance of payments is unknown since the Civil Service strike, but is believed to have moved into deficit despite the massive and fortuitous benefits of North Sea oil.

Sterling has dropped well below the level of May 1979, despite the expenditure of 700 million dollars of reserves last month alone defending it, and after being allowed earlier to rise to excessive heights which crucified Britain's export industries.

Looking forward to 1982 the picture is little better. The reduction in incomes and the recent extra squeeze on consumer borrowing will almost certainly kill any hopes of a recovery in output: it looks like being no more than 1 per cent growth, which probably means even higher unemployment and a still bleaker outlook for Britain's younger generation. Price increases may fall to around 10 per cent next year, and even into single figures sometime in 1982-3, but it is now virtually certain that at no point before the next election will output be as high as it was during Mr Callaghan's disastrous winter of discontent.

The interest rate fallacy

The Prime Minister and the Chancellor insist there are benefits. Expectations are lower. Productivity is improving. There is truth in this, but it does not begin to meet the point that these and greater benefits, economically and socially, might have been purchased at less cost, and that the present course inspires little confidence in its capacity to return more than small change for a massive investment. There is no evidence, contrary to the rhetoric, that these policies have worked wonders anywhere else. High interest rates are not an answer to inflation; they add to industrial costs. They have long been manifest in many inflationary economies. Nor are they the sole equalizer between government borrowing and a nation's savings. There are many influences on interest rates — fiscal policy, inflation and the exchange rate included — but government policy is overriding. The government has belatedly decided to have an exchange rate policy as an instrument of domestic economic policy. But this decision has been hopelessly warped by the disorder in the exchange markets, which in one country after another has enforced interest rate determinations quite unrelated to domestic economic requirements. They have piled deflation on deflation. In his famous speech, Mr Heath rightly pointed out that internal monetary policies cannot cope with international disturbances (though to our taste his Europeanism inclined him to slide too much towards an anti-American posture).

Restive Conservative backbenchers do not have to follow Mr Heath all the way, though. Domestically he scores several bulls and a few magpies. What they must do is persuade the Government away from obsession with crude and uncertain monetary aggregates and, in particular, induce it to recognize once again that economic policy must be a balance of measures, flexible between a variety of conflicting objectives. This involves no sacrifice of Tory philosophy, nor even any dramatic switch from the Government's present strategy.

Three areas to debate

There are three areas for consideration. Without either abandoning fiscal rectitude or the drive on inflation, it should be possible for the Chancellor to rebalance priorities to allow for a recessionary or unemployment public sector borrowing requirement. As the Clare Group of economists pointed out yesterday there is no evidence this would "crowd out" private investment, but the contrary in this slump. Removal of this shibboleth makes feasible more capital investment, a massive training programme, and a reduction in the national insurance surcharge. Secondly, the Government should change its target from a domestic monetary target to an exchange rate target and join the European Monetary System, a small but essential step to the goal of international currency agreements. Thirdly, there should be an attempt to secure an understanding on incomes restraint. The Clare Group is on exactly the right lines in proposing a trade-off between union restraint and stimuli for the economy.

It is the public sector which above all must be restrained. Mrs Thatcher's policies have had success in the private sector where inflation is around 5 per cent but this has been undermined by public inflation at nearly three times that level. She should consider a public sector pay freeze for the current round. There should be strict cost limits instead of just cash limits in the public industries, and especially in the public monopolies which have so far avoided most of the pressures of government policy by passing them on to the suffering public in higher prices. These industries must be forced either to restrain wages or to cut their massive inefficiencies, or preferably both. With pay and public industry charges restrained in this way, the outlook for inflation would significantly improve in the medium term. Sterling should then be sustainable at current levels against the dollar with a lower general level of interest rates, which in turn would ease the burden of industry and the home owner.

Hope rather than pain

Nobody would pretend that there is a Good Housekeeping guarantee with any of these policies. But in the dead end which confronts the Government they and their variants are surely worth considering. That is all anyone asks and it is the absence of this sense of debate which is so stultifying and depressing, allied with the constant reiteration of the theme of pain against hope. A change of substance is desirable; a change of style is essential. Mrs Thatcher has won esteem on particulars in her period in office — in Zimbabwe where she was flexible and in Northern Ireland where she has been resolute. She should not in her economic strategy any longer pursue a foolish consistency, she should tack a little and in doing so, fearlessly spurn the injunction of that great Tory wet Mr Disraeli who said "Pray remember, Mr Dean, no dogma, no Dean."

Aid for poorer nations

From Mr Eric McGraw

Sir, I refer to your Annual Financial Review (October 2) in which you outline the grave social and economic imbalances in the world which 22 leaders at the forthcoming Mexico summit will endeavour to redress.

Your 8-page report, nearly 20,000 words, omits to mention the vital subject of rapid population growth and the dramatic impact this growth is having on the world's poorest nations.

The 31 least developed countries in the world from Afghanistan to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are facing the prospect of their populations doubling within the next 25-30 years. In these 31 countries fertility rates are high compared to the rest of the less developed world and very high compared to the world as a whole. Unplanned pregnancies, too soon, too close, and too many are a major cause of the alarming rates of infant mortality — rising to more than 200 per thousand live births in at least five countries, compared to around 12 per thousand live births in most developed countries. Of these 31 countries only Botswana and Samoa have in fact mortality rates below 100 per thousand live births. Fifty per cent or more of the populations of these countries is under the age of 15, demonstrating the scale of potential population growth and reinforcing the fact that the 2,000 million additional people expected in the world in the next 20 years will be born in nations least able to sustain their numbers.

To deal with population without development is an insult; to deal with development without population is a deceit and a delusion.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC McGRAW, Director,
Population Concern,
Margaret Pyke House,
27-35 Mortimer Street, W1.
October 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tax on wage increases

From Professor Richard Portes

Sir, Perhaps the "tax on wage increases" is an idea whose time has finally come, but this is all the more reason for not ignoring its past. Your report of Mr Roy Jenkins's speech (October 10) tends to enhance the SDP's already considerable reputation for discovering the wheel. To tax each firm's profits according to its average wage increase seems indeed so obvious an anti-inflationary measure that it should have been introduced long ago.

Mr Jenkins is not the first politician, nor Professor Richard Layard the first academic, to propose a "tax-based incomes policy", even in this country. Mr John Pardoe espoused it, and Mr Michael Fogarty wrote about it some years ago, as did I.

In the United States, Professors Wallich (now a Governor of the Federal Reserve) and Weintraub proposed it a decade ago. Versions of the tax have actually been implemented elsewhere.

As one might expect from such a history, the substantial theoretical and empirical literature on the tax is not unambiguously favourable. Firms might pass on such a tax in their prices; it might distort the pattern of labour demand; it might tend to freeze relative wages between firms and penalize the efficient; it would be incompatible with productivity-related wage agreements.

On the other hand, by reducing the dispersion of wage increases across firms, it might limit "imitative" wage-push bargaining; and it would encourage hiring the unskilled, lower-paid workers (reducing a firm's average wage) who are hardest hit by the recession.

The SDP might add something to what we already know by studying how such a tax would work with labour-managed firms. They should enlist my colleague, Professor Robin Marris, who rightly suggested in your columns (October 5) that workers' control would be ideal common ground for the SDP and the Liberals.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD PORTES,
Professor of Economics and Head of Department,
Birkbeck College,
University of London,
7-15 Gresse Street, W1.
October 12.

Tricks of the trade

From Mr Chapman Pincher

Sir, Mr Edward Heath complains (report, October 7) of attacks by what he calls "the dirty tricks department", presumably located somewhere in the current Tory machine. Does such a department, formal or informal, really exist? I can find no evidence for it but Tory Party officials prepared to perpetrate extremely dirty tricks on Mr Heath's behalf certainly existed when he was the party leader. I could quote several examples but that most vividly in my memory concerns the evening before polling day of the October 1974 election which Mr Heath lost to Labour.

I was telephoned at about 6pm in my office at the *Daily Express* by a Tory official known to me (no longer employed there) to be told that on that very afternoon Sir Claus Moser, then the Government's chief statistician, had assured a private audience of postgraduate economists at Southampton University that while Denis Healey, then Chancellor, was claiming that inflation was down to 8½ per cent it was in fact much higher and would soon be up to 25 per cent.

The informant, who said he was sure of his facts and was definitely in the Tory Central Office because I rang him back there, suggested that this information would make a superlative lead story for the *Daily Express* on election eve. He would have been right had it been true but I managed, only by minutes, to contact Sir Claus's office which assured me that he had been in Geneva for the past three days and had given no lecture in Southampton, facts which I was able to confirm later from Sir Claus himself. I also learned that the Tory official had telephoned other newspapers with the same hoax story.

Mr Heath could not have known that this was being attempted on his behalf because he was busy in his constituency, but this and similar incidents suggest that he is ill advised to make allegations about "dirty tricks" in respect of the present administration.

Yours faithfully,
CHAPMAN PINCHER,
The Church House,
16 Church Street, Kintbury,
Hungerford, Berkshire.
October 12.

Preventing burial

From Mr A. T. H. Smith

Sir, In this morning's Law Report, *Regina v Swindell* (October 9), you refer to a crime that is a remarkable product of judicial inventiveness. Preventing a burial, we are told, is a "very grave" offence against public order. It may be, but it did not exist until 1972 when it emerged in the form of a prosecution for conspiracy to prevent a burial.

Now, it seems to be a well-established additional charge where the evidence of homicide is rather weak, and steps have been taken to cover up an accidental death.

The courts are not supposed to create crimes in this way; it is against the rule of law. Yet they do it, and our over-filled prisons are stretched even further as a result.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. H. SMITH,
Reader in Law,
University of Durham,
50 North Bailey, Durham.
October 9.

Pressure from rank-and-file Tories

From Mr Patrick Cormack, MP for Staffordshire South-West (Conservative) and others.

Sir, On Friday, October 2, you carried a leader in which you made the point that the latest increase in interest rates was the last nail in the coffin of the Chancellor's economic strategy and advocated a pragmatic Conservative economic policy which should be benevolent and not hostile to private industry. This, you suggested, would do something to shorten "the longest corner in the world which the Chancellor keeps telling us we are turning".

For some considerable time a significant number of Conservative members of Parliament have taken this same general view. Many have urged it in private and some of us in speeches in our constituencies and elsewhere. For very understandable and we hope the best of reasons, we have been reluctant to take public issue with our own Government but now, as the Conservative Party assembles for the most crucial conference in its post-war history, we believe that the time for private protest is over. The party faithful assembled in Blackpool must feel able to debate our future strategy without fear or inhibition.

After two and a half years of Conservative government we believe that it is futile not to face the fact that all of our natural supporters, be they recent graduates, young couples struggling with their mortgages, small businessmen or major industrialists, have legitimate cause for feeling deeply disillusioned. We also firmly believe that only a Conservative Party is able to be that national party which could challenge their talents and meet their aspirations. Unless, however, there is a more sensitive appreciation of the economic facts of life as known to millions of individual voters there is a very real danger that defections from our ranks will be sufficient not to ensure the return of a new party which has yet to formulate any real policies, but of a Labour Government committed to the Brighton policies of two weeks ago, policies which would transform Britain into a servile socialist state.

We know that people all too frequently vote against rather than for, and we know from our own experience in our constituencies that platitudes about keeping on to the end of the road, and even the standing ovations that might greet them, are no substitute for the sort of changes that you so cogently advocated and that are urgently needed.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK CORMACK,
HUGH DYKES,
ROBERT McCRINDLE,
CHARLES MORRISON,
House of Commons.
October 10.

From Lord Harris of High Cross

Sir, Criticism by Mr Heath should help inspire confidence in Mrs Thatcher's central economic strategy.

It was his about-turn in 1972 that unleashed the massive inflation which has ever since dogged economic policy by disrupting wage bargaining, eroding profitability and thereby aggravating unemployment. To conceal the damage for the time being he rigged the price index (to 12 per cent in 1973) by holding down the charges of nationalized industries (to 5 per cent) with the result that under Mr Healey they rose over 40 per cent in a single year. Even so Mr Heath, who now bravely tilts at high interest rates, was forced almost to double the Minimum Lending Rate from 7½ per cent to 13 per cent between July and November 1973.

The success of Mrs Thatcher's policy against inflation stands in the sharpest possible contrast. Althought the present rate of price increase appears to be around 11 per cent, it is the result of combining rises in the competitive market sector of 6 per cent with rises in the government sector of 20 per cent. Under a Heath-type policy of concealment, the inflation rate would be halved at a stroke! Of course, the cost of such deception would be still more subsidies to nationalized industries, paid for later by increased inflation whether through higher taxes, borrowing or printing of money.

One moral is that, so far from being "extreme", Mrs Thatcher's Government has not gone far enough in exposing nationalized monopolies to the discipline of consumer choice in competitive markets.

Yours persistently,
RALPH HARRIS,
House of Lords.
October 10.

From Mr Philip Birch

Sir, May I use your columns to pose what I think is a fundamental question to the critics of the Prime Minister's economic policy? The engine room of inflation is the level of Government borrowing. How, therefore, can the level of inflation be reduced further with a programme of increased Government spending on capital projects? The answer is that it cannot. The two objectives are in direct conflict with each other, and politicians who say otherwise are being dishonest.

However, the Tory group of MPs writing in the booklet *Changing Gear* are right in one respect, that is that there will come a time when the emphasis should change from a priority of reducing the rate of inflation to a priority of more investment, but that time is not yet.

When the Prime Minister took office in May 1979 the rate of inflation was 23 per cent. It is probable that by May 1982 the rate will be in single figures, say 9 per cent. This means an average rate of reduction has been achieved of approximately 5 per cent per annum. Having achieved this by May 1982 she could then modify her targeted reductions in the rate of inflation to say 2 per cent per annum, thus achieving an annual rate of inflation of 5 per cent by the end of her term of office in May 1984. Under this strategy she could move to a more investment-type programme for the last two years of office.

Whilst this would not dramatically reduce the levels of unemployment by the time of the next election, it would have some effect, and coupled with the achievement of a 5 per cent annual rate of inflation could conceivably be recognized by the electorate as the beginning of substantial recovery.

The vital ingredient in the equation is the timing for the change of emphasis. It seems that the Prime Minister's critics consider that the time should be now. They are wrong. She is not inflexible but simply following a planned strategy which has a strong chance of succeeding. When the change of emphasis comes I hope the media will not call it a U turn, but describe it accurately as phase 2 of her programme of national economic recovery.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP BIRCH,
Ward White Group Limited,
Hargrave Hall,
Hargrave,
Wellingborough,
Northamptonshire.
October 9.

Canada's Constitution

From the Reverend Desmond Kimmitt

Sir, Would an analogy from the sporting world help your readers, and perhaps also Britain's parliamentarians, to grasp the thrust of our Supreme Court's decision on the Canadian constitution?

A while back, a controversial incident involving a cricket match between two Commonwealth countries was reported in our newspapers — remarkably, really, for we are not truly a cricketing nation!

If I recall correctly, one of the teams needed to score six runs from the final ball of the game in order to win. The captain of the opposing side then consulted with the umpires as to the legality of a particular procedure. The umpires advised that the tactic was within the rules. Whereupon the captain instructed his bowler to deliver the ball underhanded, rolling it along the pitch in such a way as to prevent it being struck for the necessary boundary.

Our Prime Minister has similarly consulted with the judges as to the legality of his plan for patriating our constitution. The court has agreed that his proposal is within the law.

However, it has also very firmly added that such an unilateral action is entirely contrary to the traditions and conventions of our federal system.

The captain of that "offending" cricket team later contritely confessed that what he had done had been in the heat of the moment. Given time to think, he would never have so wantonly violated the spirit of the game.

Our Supreme Court has granted Mr Trudeau the space to re-evaluate what he intends; to measure also the lasting bitterness his proposed course will undoubtedly engender within all of Canada.

Yours truly,
R. DESMOND F. KIMMITT,
1169 Jefferson Avenue,
West Vancouver,
British Columbia,
Canada.
October 4.

Listed buildings

From Mr P. J. Purton

Sir, The type of situation which Mr P. J. C. Mackarness describes in his letter published in your edition of October 5 has in the past caused much anguish, wasted effort and expense for developers and others.

However, for the future such situations can be avoided. In consequence of strong representation made by the Law Society and others to the Secretary of State for the Environment, section 54(A) was added to the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 by virtue of pargraph 5 of schedule 15 to the Local Government Planning and Land Act 1980.

This new section provides that where an application has been made for planning permission for any development involving the alteration, extension or demolition of a building, or where planning consent already exists, the Secretary of State for the Environment may on the application of any person issue a certificate that he does not intend to list the building the subject of such application or such existing consent. The effect of the issue of this certificate is to preclude the Secretary of State for a period of five years from the date of issue from listing the building under section 54 of the 1971 Act, and also to preclude the local planning authority from serving a building preservation notice under section 58.

The cynical may suggest that the very application for the issue of such a certificate will provoke either listing by the Secretary of State or the service of a building preservation notice by the local planning authority. At least in those circumstances the developer will know where he stands before he is committed to a collision course and will be alerted to the need for listed building consent.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PURTON,
Chairman, Law Society's Planning Law and Development Committee,
Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2

A generation at risk

From the Headmaster of Clifton College

Sir, The Vice-Chancellor and Warden of Durham University is surprised (October 10) by the failure of parents and grandparents to protest at the curtailment of opportunities in higher education. I am equally surprised at the silence of headmasters and headmistresses, with the honourable exception of the Headmaster of Winchester in his chairman's address to the Headmasters' Conference last month.

Of course one recognizes that some university departments in recent years have lowered their entry standards to maintain their numbers, while others (one suspects) have deliberately inflated their numbers in the expectation of government cuts; of course one must take account of the fall in numbers of overseas students at undergraduate level; of course one must recognize that in some areas there is unnecessary duplication of degree courses at universities and polytechnics.

Nevertheless, the scale and speed of the cuts is such that there will be large numbers of sixth-formers who a year ago embarked on A level courses in the expectation of following them at university and who will now be prevented from doing so, not because their performance has fallen short of predictions made at the start of the course, but because the hurdles have been raised half-way through the race.

One does not have to be a sentimentalist to feel that this is not only an injustice, but also a breach of faith.

Yours faithfully,
STUART ANDREWS,
Clifton College,
Bristol.
October 10.

Dockland bridge

From Mr Bryan Cassidy

Sir, I am sure that the news of the plan to build a bridge costing £103m will be a great boost to London's Dockland. However, why does it take so long in this country for these major projects to get moving?

You report (October 8) that the plans for the bridge were originally drawn up in 1968, and that the project is not expected to begin until 1987. Surely 19 years is too long a gestation period even by the standards of this country?

I have to confess also to a certain scepticism about the price tag of £103m. The experience of major public projects ranging from the Concorde through the Humber Bridge to the Thames Barrier shows that the original promoters of these schemes invariably under-estimate. If the eventual cost of the bridge and its associated road works comes out at less than £309m or three times the initial estimate, I for one shall be amazed, surprised and delighted.

As one who was for a time the vice-chairman of the GLC committee responsible for the Thames Barrier, among other things, I make another prediction. The project will be endlessly delayed by the same type of labour unrest and industrial blackmail as produced the postponement of the completion date for the Barrier to December, 1982.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN CASSIDY,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
October 9.

Farmland priorities

From Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, In "Land of their Fathers" (leading article, October 5) you point out that three-quarters of the surface of our country is still farmed, and you say that its primary function must be to provide food and timber.

But this very farmland, Sir, is the main habitat of many other life forms whose very existence is now at our mercy. I would reverse your priorities, and put conservation of the other life forms at the top, and food and timber second.

This way a great breath of humanity would come into farming, and I daresay we would be no more than a few bushels of wheat worse off as a result.

Yours truly,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Tunnel House, Box,
Minchinhampton, Gloucester.
October 8.

Small world

From Mr C. D. Cox

Sir, I am profoundly disturbed to learn of the BBC's proposal to make its World Service transmitter in East Anglia "more directional", thereby preventing people in Britain from listening. For those of us who prefer a detailed coverage of international news there is no satisfactory alternative.

If this is to happen perhaps the BBC would consider providing a regular world news magazine programme (similar to *Radio Newsreel* or *24 Hours*, for example) on domestic radio.

Yours faithfully,
C. D. COX,
14 Devonshire Mews West, W1.
October 7.

Plum in the mouth

From Mr N. C. a Brassard

Sir, I have heard Bertie Wooster's surname pronounced Worcester and to rhyme with rooster. As a mark of respect in the centenary of P. G. Woodhouse's birth, I feel that it would be apposite to know the pronunciation that was intended. Do any readers of *The Times* remember hearing Wodehouse say Wooster?

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL a BRASSARD,
14 Mascotte Road, Putney, SW15.
October 10.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 12: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Fashion Show given by Loewe at Guildhall, in aid of Barnardo's, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 12: The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, today visited the 5th Battalion on exercise in BAOR.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron, will attend the Garrick Club's 150th anniversary dinner at the club on November 5.

The Prince of Wales, as president, will attend the chairman's meeting of The Friends of Covent Garden at Stamford House, Stamford Street, London on November 3. Later, as president of The Mary Rose Trust, he will attend a meeting of the Court of the Mary Rose at Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London after which as patron of The British Film Institute, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, he will open the twenty-fifth London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London.

Princess Margaret will attend a service of thanksgiving to mark the 150th anniversary of the formation of Special Constables, in Westminster Abbey, on October 18.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. B. Hidden, QC, and Miss M. E. T. Pritchard
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of the late James Hidden, GM, and of Mrs G. B. Hidden, and Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Pritchard, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Mr P. Coldrick and Miss P. A. R. Mather
The engagement is announced in Brussels between Peter, youngest son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Coldrick, of Murray Avenue, Bromley, Kent, and Philippa Ann Rowena, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek G. Mather, of Mile End Lane, Stockport.

Mr P. J. Olive and Miss M. D. Boyd
The engagement is announced between Peter John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John C. Olive, of Clarewood Drive, Camberley, Surrey, and Mary Dimmick, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alfred G. Boyd, of Newdigate, Surrey.

Mr J. D. Olsberg and Miss M. A. Kurtz
The engagement is announced between Jonathan David Olsberg, of London and New York, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Olsberg, of Stanmore, Middlesex, and Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Kurtz, of Fenton, Michigan, United States.

Major G. S. Payne and Miss J. C. Petty
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Payne, of Formby, Lancashire, and Julia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Petty, of Woolton, Liverpool, Lancashire.

Dr R. F. Pugsley and Miss J. E. Whiteway, FRCS
The engagement is announced between Robin Frederick, younger son of Mrs Kathleen Pugsley and the late Mr Walter Pugsley, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Janet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Whiteway, of *Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.*

Marriages

Conte Giovanni Emo Capodilista and Lady Arabella Sackville
The marriage took place yesterday in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster between Conte Giovanni Emo Capodilista, son of Conte and Contessa Gabriele Emo Capodilista, and Lady Arabella Sackville, only daughter of Earl and Countess De La Warr. The Bishop of Rochester officiated, assisted by Father Jean Charles-Roux.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon William Sackville, Emma Parker Bowles and Rufina Emo Capodilista. Mr Dimitri Saltafera was best man.

A reception was held at the House of Lords and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A. J. S. Bagge and Miss V. I. Lyndon Skeggs
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 10, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr James Bagge, son of Sir John and Lady Bagge, of Stradsett Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and Miss Victoria Lyndon Skeggs, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Lyndon Skeggs, of Oakhall, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland. The Rev James Newcome officiated, assisted by the Rev J. S. Westmacott.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Polly, Charlotte and Alexandra Evans, Olivia Henderson, Georgina, Victoria and Poppy Buxton and Mark and Nicholas Evans. Mr Tom Bagge was best man.

A reception was held at Boodle's and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Christening

The infant daughter of Lord and Lady Morris was christened Lucy Juliet by Dom Kevin Taggart, OSB, at Mongeham, Kent, on Saturday.

Fashion show

Loewe
Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was received by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall yesterday evening when she attended the Loewe fashion show and supper party given to benefit Dr Barnardo's. Señor Don Enrique Loewe, Chairman of Loewe, and Lady Wagner, Chairman of the Council of Dr Barnardo's, received the other guests.

Reception

Pilgrims
The Pilgrims gave a reception last night at the American Embassy in honour of Professor Eugene V. Rostow, Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Lord Sherfield, vice-president, was in the chair and the American Ambassador also spoke.

Luncheon

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Professor Eugene Rostow, Director of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Dinner

Admiralty Board
The Admiralty Board entertained Admiral M. Maeda, Chief of Staff Japan Maritime Self Defence Force, and Mrs Maeda at a dinner at Admiralty House last night. Mr A. W. Wiggin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, presided and among those present were:

The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs Fujiyama, Rear-Admiral Higashiyama, Captain and Mrs M Kiryu, Captain Y Imaizumi; Admiral Sir Henry and Lady Leach, Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Mr and Mrs A. R. M. Jaffray, Commandant Craig-McFeely, WRNS, and the Flag Lieutenant to the Admiralty Board.

Service dinner

52nd Lowland Division
The 52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club held their annual dinner at the Western Club, Glasgow, last night. Colonel Kerr Grieve, chairman of the club, presided. The guests were Lieutenant-General Sir David Young, GOC Scotland, and Brigadier Nigel Stisted, Commander Lowlands.

Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company

The following have been installed as officers of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company for the ensuing year:

Master, Mr P. J. Fuller, Upper Warden, Mr F. J. Briggs, Renter Warden, Mr C. N. Stokes.

Latest wills

Miss Frances May Hull, of Wilmington, Kent, left estate valued at £125,326 net. She left all her property equally between the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, Cancer Research Campaign and Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Henderson, Fiona Margaret, of Marlborough £382,594
Tollemache, Mrs Elsie Violet, of Kensington, London .. £381,987
Wright, Mr Francis, of Glenhills, Leicester, joiner and builder £256,844

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr E. R. Pike to be vice-president of the Institute of Physics and Dr J. M. Irvine, Dr D. T. Swift-Hook and Mr B. L. H. Wilson to be members of council.

Birthdays today

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is 56.

Mr Justice Bingham, 48; Sir Gilbert Flemming, 84; Sir Denis Forman, 64; Rear-Admiral John Grant, 73; Mr J. M. Menzies, 55; M Yves Montand, 60; Dame Shelagh Roberts, MEP, 57; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rosier, 66; Sir Geoffrey Vickers, VC, 87.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, October 13, 1956

End of the five hats case

Mr Clyde Wilson, the magistrate at Great Harborough Street police court, did not retire to consider his verdict when counsel for Nina Ponomareva, the Russian discus champion, closed his case denying that she stole a red woollen hat and four feathered hats, valued together at £1 12s 11d from an Oxford Street store. Almost before counsel had time to resume his seat he found the charge proved. "I realize the fallibility of human nature", he went on in a dry, quiet voice, "and perhaps the hats at C and A Modes constitute a considerable temptation to a number of women. I think the interests of justice will be served if I discharge her absolutely, on payment of £3 3s costs."

* Shortly after her discharge, Nina Ponomareva boarded a Russian ship bound for Leningrad.

Private collectors chase the blue and white

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's was invaded yesterday by genuine private collectors, a rare thing in these days of art investment. The attraction was the collection of English blue and white porcelain put together over the past 30 years by Gilbert Bradley.

It was a study collection formed without concern for condition but full of rare pieces confirming or suggesting developments in the history of eighteenth-century porcelain.

Investors shun cracked or chipped porcelain but the collectors gathered at Christie's took no notice of them. A Lowestoft flared beaker, described by a Christie's expert as "a large chip to which a beaker was attached", made £320 (estimate £80-£120). All beakers are rare in English porcelain and this piece dated from the first three years of production at the Lowestoft factory, about 1760.

A Lowestoft cylindrical inkwell, an experimental piece probably dating from 1759, the first year of production at the Lowestoft factory, made £650 (estimate £250-£350); at the D. M. Hunting sale at Sotheby's in 1961 it had sold for £30. It is extensively damaged, some of the damage having occurred in the firing.

Worcester has long been a favourite with English collectors and an early teapot of particularly rare lobed form sold for £1,600 (estimate £300-£400). It dates from about 1754 and is decorated with the "root pattern"; Christie's catalogue records a "chip to spout and cover".

Bradley's special love was Derby; he edited the 1976 catalogue, *Ceramics of Derbyshire 1750-1975*, and the 37 lots of Derby blue and white covered a remarkable range. A powder-blue ground oviform vase painted with landscape cartouches and butterflies, dated to about 1765, sold for £1,100 (estimate £300 to £350) despite some cracks on the rim.

The sale totalled £57,662, with 3 per cent unsold. Mr Bradley attended the sale and his smile got broader as it progressed, according to Christie's. The end of the sale saw a queue of private purchasers of record length formed up to pay for their purchases.

At Sotheby's a sale of children's books saw a first edition of Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows* at £3,200 (estimate £300-£1,200); it was bought by John Fleming, a New York dealer.

Sotheby's estimated that some £300 of the price reflected the value of the book itself the rest the special features of this copy. It had the original dust jacket, extremely rare, and bore an inscription to Miss Constance Smedley, who reviewed the book for *The Queen* in February, 1909. Two letters to her from Grahame were included in the lot.

Eighteenth and early nineteenth-century children's books brought irregular prices, with strong bidding only on rarities. Interest in *recent* works was consistently buoyant; a 1937 first edition of Ardizzone's *Lucy Brown and Mr Grimes* made £90 (estimate £50 to £75).

Sotheby's sale of oriental miniatures and manuscripts made £39,182, with 15 per cent unsold. Their sale of Islamic works of art brought £132,035, with 4 per cent unsold. Samiramis, the London dealer, bought several of the top priced lots, including an Iranian Ladjvardina pottery bowl of about 1300 at £13,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000).

King Juan Carlos treads in the steps of Columbus

From Harry Debelus, Madrid, Oct 12

King Juan Carlos of Spain commemorated the 489th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America today by retracing part of the explorer's route on his flight to Washington for an official visit to the United States.

The King and Queen Sophia left by helicopter from Palos de Moguer, Columbus's point of departure on the first leg of their journey to Seville. There they boarded an aircraft bound for Washington.

The King was accompanied by Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Foreign Minister.

King Juan Carlos was originally expected in Washington on February 9 this year when he would have been the first head of state to visit President Reagan. However, his trip was postponed when Señor Adolfo Suárez resigned as Prime Minister. On February 23, there was an attempted coup which obliged the King to put off his Washington trip for some time.

During his visit, the King will confer with the President, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

The official programme for tomorrow calls for a luncheon and a reception at which the King and Queen will greet members of the Spanish community. In the evening they will attend a formal dinner at the White House as guests of President and Mrs Reagan.

☐ Despite vehement protests from the autonomous governments of Catalonia and Basque countries, the Government last week won approval from both houses of parliament for proposals to put more order into the creation of the remaining regions (Richard Wigg writes).

While still congratulating itself on this success, the Calvo Sotelo Government has now been challenged by the small region of Castile and a stronghold of the ruling party which defiantly voted itself a full scale autonomous set-up like Catalonia, although its electorate just reaches the 100,000 mark.

The decision came moreover only by a majority of one among the local councillors of Segovia province. The minority had more realistically thought their province would be viable only by joining the adjacent autonomous region of Castile-Leon.

Segovia will doubtless be brought into line by Señor Martin Villa, Spain's Minister for Devolution, who has been determined to force through more uniformity in the regions since *February's failed military coup* gave him the opportunity. But what has happened recently demonstrates that centrifugal tendencies are still strong



Magdalen tower 'unveiled'

Magdalen College tower, in Oxford, looking almost naked without the scaffolding that has encased it for the past six years. The last scaffolding was taken down after £90,000 of restoration work had been carried out. The tower had to be largely rebuilt when it was discovered that pollution from the old city gasworks had rotted the stonework.

Chance for child composers

By Our Music Reporter

The second Chamber Music Competition for Schools, which starts next February, is expecting about 2,000 participants, double the *number of pupils who took* part in the first competition earlier this year. About 500 chamber music groups are expected to enter.

Mr Eugene Gomèche, chairman of the trust which runs the event, said that with each ensuing year it wanted to bring the competition to a larger number of regions. Thus in addition to qualifying rounds at Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh and London, as this year, there will be a qualifying round in Leeds and two in London, at Westminster School and Dulwich College.

The range of chamber music players who can compete has also been extended for next year. There will be a new category for chamber groups aged under 13 and an open category for pupils in full-time specialist music schools, who are otherwise debarred from competing.

Mr Gomèche said the trust had extended the scope of works to be performed by requiring groups in the open category to include a hitherto unpublished work in their programme. *That was to encourage* the composition of chamber music, not only by adult composers and teachers but also by school pupils.

Nevertheless the trust recognized that not all groups would be able to compose a new work or find an unpublished one, and so a special work for mixed chamber ensembles, Variations on Handel's St Cecilia Ode, had been commissioned from David Lyon.

The semi-finals and finals will take place at St John's Smith Square, from March 2 to 7. As well as money prizes for the winners, all groups which reach the *semi-finals will be able to participate* in the master class seminars in April in Manchester, Bristol and London.

Entry forms are available from the Chamber Music Competition for Schools Trust, 27 Beaumont Street, London W1N 1FE.

CHAMPIONS PRACTICE

By a Bridge Correspondent

There was a crowded programme of bridge events over the weekend, with the West of England congress at Bristol, the Club Player of the Year at Oxford and the Harrison-Gray Salver for under-25-year-olds in London.

WEST OF ENGLAND CONGRESS: Teams championship: 1, D F Huggett, M Allen, S Jury, Miss P Davies (Southern counties, Devon, Somerset); 2, Mr and Mrs K Slee, Mrs S Nichols, R Blackmore (Devon and Cornwall). Championships pairs: 1, R Smith, P Wibberley (Somerset); 2, D P Huggett, M Allen (Southern counties, Devon). Clifton Trophy: 1, Miss S Hurst, R Drury (Somerset); 2, B Angel, M Bird (Somerset).
Mixed teams: 1, C E A Samuels, J R Spielman, Dr J Cairns, P Bower (Somerset). Men's pairs: A Taylor, P Tilley (Somerset). Mixed pairs: Mr and Mrs P D Austwick (Somerset). Ladies' pairs: Miss P Davies (Somerset), Miss N Gardener (London).

This was the last practice for Pat Davies and Nicola Gardener, European champions, before they leave for New York to play for Great Britain in the women's world championship.

CLUB PLAYER OF THE YEAR: 1, Mrs M Jones, Mrs H Felmer (Surrey) 1,043; 2, P J Stubbs, Mrs M Swale (Staffordshire) 999; equal 3, J Dagnall, G C Toon (Oxon), Mr and Mrs J Bortnan (Bedfordshire) 997.
HARRISON-GRAY SALVER: 1, T Rees, D Harris, D J D Cole, I Copplestone (Berks and Bucks) 96; 2, P S Barb, R D Coales, S J Lodge, B J Rigal (London) 78; 3, I S Husband, G D Horsley, Mr and Mrs A M J Scarborough (Herts) 63.

Korchnoi plays aggressive game

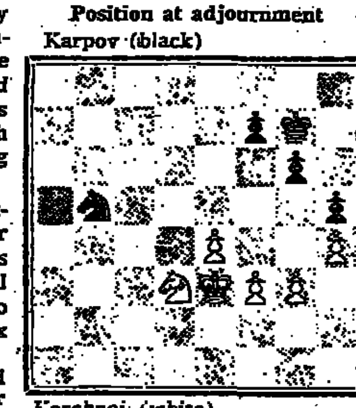
Merano, Oct 12. — Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, and Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, began the postponed fifth game of their world chess championship match today with Karpov half way to retaining his title.

Korchnoi requested a postponement on Saturday after losing the fourth game. He has so far lost three games and drawn one. The title goes to the first player to win six games.

Korchnoi playing white, used the same English opening for the fifth game as he used in the first and third, pushing forward his queen's bishop's pawn two squares He transposed after a few moves into an orthodox Queen's Gambit, which Karpov declined.

The challenger tried a new variation on the seventh move, developing his queen's rook, and there was an early exchange of pawns, knights and bishops which analysts said left him in a slightly better position than Karpov.

Position at adjournment
Karpov (black)



Korchnoi (white).

Korchnoi's camp was strengthened by the arrival yesterday of Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich, an experienced former Soviet player now living in the United States, who, analysts said, should provide useful advice to the challenger.

When the game was adjourned on the forty-fifth move, experts here said neither player had a significant advantage.

Fifth game
White Korchnoi. Black Karpov.

Queen's Gambit declined

1	P-QB4	P-K3
2	Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3	P-Q4	B-K2
4	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
5	B-KKt5	P-KR3
6	B-R4	0-0
7	R-B1	P-QKt3
8	P x P	Kt x P
9	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
10	B x B	Q x B
11	P-KKt3	B-R3
12	P-K3	P-QB4
13	P x P	P x P
14	B x B	Kt x B
15	Q x P	Kt-Kt5
16	Q-B4	Q-B3
17	Kt-R4	Q x KtP
18	0-0	Q x RP
19	Q x Q	Kt x Q
20	R x P	KR-B1
21	R-R5	Kt-B3
22	Kt-B5	R-B2
23	Kt-Q4	R-Kt1
24	R-R1	Kt-Q5
25	KR-Q1	Kt-K4
26	R-R2	P-Kt3
27	KR-R1	KR-Kt2
28	P-R3	P-R4
29	K-Kt2	K-Kt2
30	R-R5	Kt-B3
31	KtxKt	RxKt
32	RxP	RxR
33	RxR	R—B7
34	P—K4	R—B6
35	R—R2	K—B3
36	P—B3	R—Kt6
37	K—B2	R—B6
38	K—K2	R—Kt3
39	R—R8 ch	K—K2
40	R—R5	K—B3
41	R—Q5	R—R6
42	R—Q6ch	K—Kt2
43	P—R4	R—Kt6
44	R—Q3	R—Kt4
45	K—K3	adjourned

Moreover... Miles Kington

There is a placard on general view in central London which is beginning to prey on my mind. It reads simply: "Only the Best Type of Writers Write for the *Standard*". I am sure they are right. It is the best evening paper we have and only the best evening writing will do. What worries me is *the standard of the people* who write placards for the *Standard*.

Anyone who ever did O Level English, or read a piece by Bernard Levin, will spot immediately that the slogan contains a gross grammatical error. The subject of the sentence is Type, a singular noun. The verb is Write, a plural verb. Simplified further, the sentence reads "Only the Best Type Write for the *Standard*". The sentence, of course, should read "Only the Best Type of Writers *Writes for the Standard*".

Two things stand out about that sentence. One, it is correct. Two, it *sounds* wrong. That is because a plural noun (writers) happens to be sitting next to the singular verb (write) and clashes with it. But surely the people who write *Standard* placards must have noticed this . . .

A: "OK, then. What we have at this moment in time is, Only the Best Type of Writers Writes for the *Standard*."

B: "Don't like it. Where I stand on this one, basically, is that it should *be* right and *sound* right. Why don't we say, Only the Best Types of Writer Write for the *Standard*?"

A: "For two reasons. One, it sounds awful. Two, they're going to put a picture of a typewriter on the placard. Your version makes it sound like a typeswriter."

B: "Oh God, I hate these kind of problems."

These kind of problems. These are the kind of grammatical knots which we are getting more and more of these days. Of which we are getting more and more these days. Of which, these days, we *are* . . .

A: "Look. We are not in the business of teaching people how to speak properly. We should sound like the way people really speak."

B: "OK. In that case, the slogan should be, The Kind of Writers You get Writing for *The Standard* are Really Ace, If You're Into Good Writing, Know what I Mean?"

A: "Mm. It's demotic all right. But it's also lousy and wouldn't fit on to a placard."

B: "What's demotic?"

A: "Like ethnic, but white."

So we are in a square one situation. Unless you say bluntly, Only the Best Writers Write for the *Standard*, which is demonstrably untrue in the absence of Graham Greene and V. S. Naipaul, then you are forced to choose between a grammatical statement which sounds wrong and a wrong statement which sounds right. What kind of factors govern the final choice

A: "Let's go for, Only the Best Type of Writers Write."

B: "But how can you justify advertising good writing with a badly written ad"

A: "Easily. Some grammar wallah on one of the snotty quality dailies are bound to pick it up and write a whole piece on it. Lovely free publicity!"

B: "I'm still not sure as to if we're doing the right thing."

Relax, lads. It worked beautifully.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev J N T Howat, Vicar of Hurlingham and Devoto, diocese of Argentina, to be Vicar of Shipton with Overton, Priest in Charge of Newton-on-Ouse and Priest-in-Charge of Skelton, diocese of York.
The Rev L Hoyle, Rector of Thwing and Wold Newton, and Warden of Lamplugh House Conference Centre, Thwing, diocese of York, to be co-ordinator of Anglican Renewal Ministries and Warden of Lamplugh House Conference Centre, Thwing, same diocese.
The Rev E V Jones, Rector of Chorley, diocese of Blackburn, to be also Honorary Canon of Blackburn Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev R Mayland, Vicar of Ecclesfield Parish Church, diocese of York, to be Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of York Minster, same diocese.
The Rev L J A Mellas, Vicar of Findon, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector of Catsfield with Crowhurst, same diocese.
The Rev J A Morley-Bunker, Vicar of All Hallows, Easton, diocese of Bristol, to be Vicar of St Gregory, Horfield, same diocese.
The Ven Dr J Moses, Archdeacon of Southend, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Rector and Provost of Chelmsford Cathedral, and Director of the Cathedral Centre for Research and Training, same diocese.
The Rev C J Peters, Rector of Uckfield, Horsted Parva and Isfield, and Rural Dean of Uckfield, diocese of Chichester, to be also Canon and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev M S Snowball, Curate of St John, in charge of St Herbert, Darlington, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Aidan, Chilton, same diocese.
The Rev P J Stone, assistant Curate of Holy Trinity, Bradford-on-Avon, diocese of Salisbury, to be Rector of Corsley with Chapmanslade, same diocese.
The Rev D J Streeter, Vicar of All Saints, Highams Park, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Priest in Charge of Stradbroke with Horham and Athelington, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.
Canon J F Taylor, Vicar of Skipsea with Ulrome and Barmston with Fraisthorpe, diocese of York, to be Vicar of Hemingbrough, same diocese.

DIVERS MAY TRY FOR GOLD

By Ronald Faux

The British diving company behind the recovery of £43m of gold ingots from the sunken cruiser, HMS Edinburgh, is prepared to return to the wreck next spring to recover 30 remaining ingots. Wharton Williams, of Aberdeen, yesterday confirmed a report in *Pravda* that British divers would resume operations on the Edinburgh in 800 ft of water north of Murmansk.

The salvage operation is led by Jessop Marine Recoveries, who suspended work last week at the onset of the autumn storms after 456 ingots had been brought to the surface. The Edinburgh sank after being attacked by a German submarine. It was on passage from Murmansk carrying the gold as payment for war materials.

Wharton Williams, contractors in the recovery operation, said yesterday that their diving vessel, Stephaniturm, was on its way back to Britain.

The 30 ingots remaining in the hull could be worth £3m and a decision about whether recovery warrants the expense of returning to the wreck site awaits discussions with the divers.

Much depends on the terms of any new agreement with the Russian Government but it is clear that £3m of gold in a known location with access already cleared is a tempting target for a second salvage operation.

OBITUARY

HERR WALTER MEHRING

Leading figure among the satirists of the Weimar Republic

Herr Walter Mehring, the German-born American poet and author, died in Zurich on October 3, aged 85.

Born in Berlin on April 29, 1896, Mehring studied the History of Art in Berlin and Munich before enlisting in the army in 1916. As an unregenerate nonconformist until his dying day, Mehring was inevitably drawn into the literary circles that opposed not only the establishment of the times, but all establishments of all times, especially those that preach bourgeois morals but practise violence and death, such as the Kaiser's Germany, and the Nazis, who honoured him by burning his books and forcing him into exile.

Mehring was best known for his satirical songs, written in the manner of the German cabarets of his youth, which he wrote and sang himself, and which strongly influenced imitators like Bertolt Brecht. It was his lyrics that were sung in Piscator's historic *production of Toller's Hoppla, wir leben!* (1927) and his satire on capitalist racism *The Merchant of Berlin* (staged by Piscator in 1929) that created a theatrical uproar in Berlin, offensive as it was to both the extreme right and the extreme left.

The son of the Berlin Jewish writer, Siegmar Mehring, Walter enrolled in the ranks of the Berlin Dadaists. Everything he wrote thereafter was a form of protest or denial, from his earliest collection of poems *The Heretic's Breviary* (1921) to *The New Heretic's Breviary* (1961), composed after his return to Europe from the United States as an American subject and his settlement in Switzerland, not forgetting the autobiographical *The Lost Library* (1951), written in English in New York.

Though untranslated, his many novels, short stories, essays, three dramas, lyrics, songs and poems, soon to appear in German in an edition of his collected works, belong indisputably to the mainstream of 20-century European literature, whether written in pre-war Germany, in French internment in the *early war years, in* American exile, or in German-speaking post-war Europe, through which he wandered uprooted, always questioning, yet never at a loss for a kind word for his fellow men.

MR C. J. WAGSTAFF

Mr Charles J. L. Wagstaff, who has died at the age of 106, was formerly headmaster of Haberdashers' Aske's Hampstead School from 1910 to 1919 and headmaster of King Edward VII School King's Lynn from 1920 to his retirement in 1939.

He was born in Stanhope, co Durham on March 3, 1875 and educated at Macclesfield Grammar School, from where he gained an Open Scholarship to Emmanuel College Cambridge, going up in 1894. Having been 16th Wrangler in 1897 and having gained a First Class in the Natural Science Tripos in 1898 he entered a career in education.

He was senior science master at Bradford Grammar School from 1899 to 1903 and at Oundle School from 1904 to 1909, before becoming headmaster at Haberdashers' Aske's Hampstead School in January 1910, a post he held with considerable distinction until 1919.

While there he cultivated specialist teaching, in particular in science and modern languages, at a time when such an approach was still not widely recognized.

Under his guidance Haberdashers' was remodelled into a First Grade School, a type which the Taunton Report had suggested might one day rival the great public schools, as indeed proved to be so in this case. It was during his time at Oundle and Haberdashers' that he published his books, *Properties of Matter* and *Electricity*; texts whose original approach and clarity did much to further science education in schools.

He realized the importance of the experimental approach in science teaching, and he carried his practical skills into his hobby of ivory turning.

In 1913 he married Marjorie Bloomer, with whom he enjoyed a happy family life until her death in 1972. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

LORD BOYLE OF HANDSWORTH

Fanny Waterman and John Warrack write:

Your sympathetic obituary of Lord Boyle mentions his love of music. No less an authority than Nadia Boulanger admired him as an outstanding musician, and it was in this capacity, apart from his diplomatic gifts, that he was invited to act as chairman of the jury of the Leeds Pianoforte Competition and a governor of the Leeds Festival.

His work on jury was informed by his astonishing depth of musical understanding, and he took part on an equal footing with professionals of international fame. One of his greatest regrets was that the illness he fought so heroically finally prevented him from chairing this year's competition. For the festival he was not only a wise and kind counsellor but contributed a series of brilliant programme articles; and a recent long review of the volume of *The New Grove* that included the entry on his beloved Fauré was a superb piece of scholarship and insight.

He delighted in the company *of musicians, when his* intricate knowledge of the harmonic details of little known scores would dazzle and illuminate. The many musicians who, in turn, delighted in his warm and stimulating company will feel that they have lost a respected colleague as well as a friend.

MISS M. A. HUXLEY

Margaret Arnold Huxley, who died on October 11 at the age of 81, was a former Justice of the Peace and owner and headmistress of Ancaster Gate School for Girls in partnership with Christabel Mumford.

She was a daughter of Leonard Huxley, poet, biographer and sometime editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a sister of Sir Julian Huxley and Aldous Huxley.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Maurice Hughes, Assistant Bishop of Llandaff from 1961 to 1970, died in Cardiff on October 4 at the age of 86. He was Canon and Precentor of Llandaff Cathedral from 1946 to 1961, Rural Dean of Cardiff from 1954 to 1961 and subsequently Archdeacon of Margam and of Llandaff.

Herr Karl Lütgendorf, who was Austria's Defence Minister from 1971 to 1977, was found dead on his estate in *Lower Austria* on October 9. He was 66. Born in Brno, Czechslovakia, Lütgendorf had served in the German Army during the Second World War and served as a non-party member of the Bruno Kreisky government for six years.

Mr Hugh Davidson, a freelance journalist who was correspondent for *The Times* in Glasgow, died on September 26 in Glasgow. He was 65.

A journalist well known in the west of Scotland, Davidson who was born in Berwick had been formerly editor of the *Campbelltown Courier* and of the *Port Glasgow Express* He leaves a widow and four sons.

University news

Oxford
Appointments
James P R Lyell readership in bibliography: Professor R Shackleton, Marshal Foch professor of French literature. Cherwell Simon memorial lecturer: Professor Brebis Bleaney, Dr Lee's professor emeritus of experimental philosophy.
Halley lecturer: Professor E M Purcell, professor emeritus, Harvard university. John Locke lecturer in philosophy: Professor D C Dennett, Tufts university, Medford, Massachusetts. George Eastman visiting professor: Professor H Levin Irving Babbitt, professor of comparative literature at Harvard.

Cambridge
CHURCHILL COLLEGE: P L Townsend, head of modern languages department of Exmouth School, Devon, has been elected to a schoolmaster fellow commonership.
GIRTON COLLEGE: Clive N Portbury, of Haileybury College, has been awarded an organ scholarship.
TRINITY COLLEGE: Elected into staff fellowships: K J Gray, MA, PhD on appointment as college lecturer in law; P M H Wilson, PhD, on appointment as college assistant lecturer in mathematics; R M Nedderman, MA, PhD, on appointment as college lecturer in chemical engineering.
Elected into research fellowships: S J Erasmus, engineering, G L T Fasol, physics, J H C Gunewardena, mathematics.
Elected to visiting fellow commoners: Professor E P Sanders, professor of religious studies, McMaster University; Professor D H Clyde, professor of civil engineering, University of Western Australia; Dr R K Kindersley, faculty lecturer in international Communism and fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford; Professor C J R Garrett, professor of oceanography, Dalhousie University; Professor J R Blake, professor of mathematics, University of Woolongong; Professor G S Rousseau, professor of English and eighteenth-century studies, University of California.
Elected to fellow commoner in creative arts: Jane Boyd, painter.

Hull
Grants
Science Research Council: £61,523 to Professor W D Morris for three-year investigation into the effect of rotation on heat transfer; £30,119 to Dr B C Cavenett for a two-year investigation into the identification of deep traps in semiconductors.

London
Appointments
GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE: Lecturers: P [illegible], visual communication, D Cowley, ceramics, L I Pettit, statistics, D N W Rogers, geology, Mrs N Turner, art teachers' certificate course.

East Anglia
Grants
Science Education Research Council: £55,816 over three years to Dr F W Burton and Dr M R Sleep for a distributed evaluation of applicative computer programs on a highly inter-connected network.
Volkswagen Foundation: £45,191 over three years to Professor A Teichova for inflation, foreign trade and investment: a comparative study of Austria and Czechoslovakia, 1918-26.

Essex
Dr R. J. Cherry, associate professor at the Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule, Zurich, has been appointed to a chair in biological chemistry. Other appointments:
Lectureship: Dr P. G. Craven, electrical engineering science.
Readership: Dr R Gray, department of literature.
Pro Vice-Chancellor: Professor Jean Blondel, academic.
Deans: Dr H Newby, comparative studies; Mr P Frank, social studies; Dr J R Miller, dean of students.
Proctor: Dr T A Hall.

Loughborough
Appointments
Professor J N Butters, BSc, PhD, CEng, FInstP, FIEE, MIMechE, professor of mechanical engineering, has been appointed dean of the school of engineering in succession to Professor R J Sury, head of the department of engineering production.
Professor D Swann, BA, PhD, professor of economics, has been appointed dean of the school of human and environmental studies in succession to Professor B Shackel, head of the department of human sciences.
Professor D T Llewellyn, BSc (Econ), professor of money and banking, has been appointed head of the department of economics in succession to Professor D Swann.

Strathclyde
First-class honours degrees in mathematics have been awarded to the following:
W Chalmers, Wishaw HS; Eileen Donohoe, St Mirin's & St Margaret's, Paisley; A Hendry, Belmont Academy, Ayr; S P P Houston, Bishopbriggs HS; Lynda C M Johnson, Larbert HS, Falkirk; Patricia A Simpson, Bannerman High, Baillieston; W J Spratt, Allan Glen's, Glasgow.

UK's dwindling cinema audience, page 15

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday October 13 1981



US steel 'will fight flood of imports' from Europe

From Peter Hill, Toronto, Oct 12

Pleas for a five-year pact in steel trade between the United States, Europe and other large steelmakers to avoid a lurch into protectionism were made here today amid growing tension and moves by America to halt the flood of steel from Europe.

US Steel, America's largest steelmaker, confirmed that it plans to apply for an anti-dumping investigation and imposition of countervailing duties on European and other steel imports at the end of this month.

American producers claim that subsidized European steel is being sold in the United States at up to $100 a tonne below domestic prices, threatening widespread lay-offs, cutbacks in production, and heavy losses.

Members of Eurofer, the European Economic Community steelmakers' cartel, most of whom will be named by US Steel, plan an emergency meeting here tomorrow to decide their policy.

Against the background of mounting pressure on the Reagan administration from the steel lobby, Mr Frederick Jaicks, chairman of America's Inland Steel, delivered an uncharacteristically outspoken speech at the opening session of the International Iron & Steel Institute's annual conference.

His message was clear—the American industry would defend itself with every means at its disposal unless imports were curbed.

Mr Jaicks, in his address as the new institute chairman, attacked government intervention in the steel industry, especially in Europe.

He defended America's "trigger price" system, a mechanism designed to monitor the flow of imports by setting minimum prices below which imported steel cannot be sold.

He said: "If the trigger price mechanism collapses — and recent developments suggest that collapse may be closer than I think any of us want—the United States industry will have no alternative but to defend itself by whatever means are available, the potential adverse impact of disruptive imports on its efforts at revitalization being too great to do otherwise."

He added: "Further disruption of the United States market should be avoided over the next five years since its domestic industry must generate enormous sums of capital through the private sector—unlike many other world steel industries—with which to modernise plant and equipment.

"I believe the future of the United States steel industry, and of continued access by foreign producers to that most important single steel market, rests on that premise."

Mr Jaicks said that if the EEC's efforts to cut capacity and eliminate subsidies were successful that would remove a major distortion in international steel trade. But, he warned, failure would lead to national steel industries invoking local trade laws, sooner rather than *later*.

Mr Lenhard Holschuh, the institute's secretary general, forecast in his annual report that apparent steel consumption worldwide would be 7.5 million tonnes, reflecting a downward revision of forecasts made a year ago. Next year, institute experts expect consumption among industrialized countries to rise by almost 4 per cent to 380 million tonnes with most steelmakers believing that there will be a recovery from the recession next year.

But Mr Holschuh stressed that the timing and strength of the recovery were subject to considerable uncertainty. For example, the British Steel Corporation, which is aiming to reach financial break-even by the end of next year, does not now expect demand to improve significantly until at least the third quarter and possibly the fourth.

Shipyards idle as 45,000 strike again

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Most of Britain's shipyards were at a standstill yesterday because of the third one-day strike by manual workers in protest at the closure of the Robb Caledon yard at Dundee.

Officials from the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service continued their attempts to bring the two sides together as more than 45,000 British Shipbuilders employees went on strike. The state-owned company said that about 1,000 more employees reported for work yesterday than on last Monday.

In addition to the one-day strikes the unions are also operating an overtime ban which is having a serious effect on ship repairing companies. About 600 workers have been laid off because of the dispute at repair yards on the Tyne and at Grangemouth.

Workers at the Vickers shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness again ignored the strike call but the unions said the response in other areas had been "quite good".

Mr James Murray, General Secretary of the Boilermakers' Union, last night accused British Shipbuilders of intransigence.

The 120 workers at Robb Caledon, who were threatened with redundancy because of the closure of the yard, are staging a sit-in. The unions claim that the management has broken an agreement reached in 1979

Mr Maurice Phelps, Director of Industrial Relations for BS, said the action was shaking confidence in the industry, putting jobs and job opportunities in jeopardy.

"That's no threat as far as we are concerned. It is just a fact of life. If work is not there, quite clearly employment opportunities are lost, and that is tragic for us and tragic for our employees," Mr Phelps said.

□ The French-owned engineering firm UIE is to spend £2½m "as a first step" towards modernizing facilities at its oil rig building yard at Clydebank, near Glasgow.

The plan was disclosed on the day it was announced that the company—which took over the former Marathon shipyard in the town early last year—had won a £4,000 award for the promotion of French-British cooperation.

Dodge City founder will net £17m from takeover

Woolworth to buy DIY chain

By David Hewson

Woolworth, which announced a pre-tax loss of £1.48m to last July, is to buy the Dodge City group of 32 do-it-yourself centres for £20.1m.

The deal, which is subject to the approval of the Office of Fair Trading, will net £17m before tax for 35-year-old Mr Richard Northcott who founded the Dodge City chain seven years ago.

Mr Northcott began the company on a loan after seeing DIY centres pioneered in America. He now owns 85 per cent of the company, with most of the remaining 15 per cent owned by institutions.

He will be leaving the company if the sale goes through, but last night he would not say what his plans were. He said, however, that he would not live abroad to avoid tax from the pay-out. "I like living here," he said.

"I have *other things* I am interested in. We have been very engrossed in getting the deal to this stage and I do not want to commit myself on anything until it has reached completion."

The sale will give Woolworth what it claims is the first national chain in DIY, with a total of 81 stores from Aberdeen to Jersey by the end of the year. It already owns 49 DIY stores through its B & Q (Retail) subsidiary which it bought for £16.8m last year. The acquisition of Dodge, through B & Q, will initially be financed by borrowings.

The chain will give combined sales of £80m before value-added tax and a total selling area of around two million square feet, a fifth of the selling space of Woolworth's United Kingdom high street stores.

Mr David Quayle, chairman of B & Q, said that Dodge City's geographical strength in the North-east and Wales made it complementary to B & Q, whose supercentres are mainly in the Midlands and South.

"The DIY market is already very competitive and several other large retailing organizations are entering the field. This acquisition will give us the size and strength which will be essential for us to be able to *compete successfully* during the 80s and into the 90s", he said.

Mr Geoffrey Rodgers, chairman of Woolworth, dismissed the notion that the success of the DIY chains was likely to take business out of the company's ailing high street stores. The company was doing what had been suggested for so long by the institutions by taking a dynamic approach to acquisition.

Both Mr Rodgers and Mr Northcott made rosy predictions about the future of the DIY market.

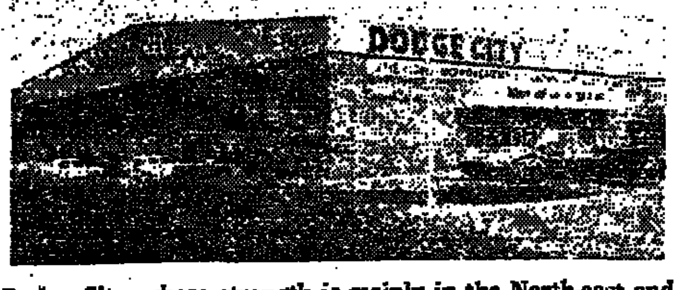
Mr Northcott said: "I think there will be considerable growth throughout the 1980s. But nevertheless it is true to say that there is a lot of competition that there will have to be rationalization of that competition."

He confirmed that there had been other interested parties chasing Dodge City, and added that he could have equalled or bettered Woolworth's offer from other sources.

Despite 14 per cent rise in turnover—5 per cent of it from acquisition of the B & Q DIY chain—Woolworth confirmed market fears with its disclosure in August of a first-half loss of £1,480,000.

This follows a £2m profit at the first-quarter stage. Poor weather and even riots were blamed for the poor performance.

Although its "Crackdown" price-cutting promotion has improved sales, the gain has been less than hoped for.



Dodge City, whose strength is mainly in the North-east and mid-Wales.



Mr Richard Northcott

Britain signs £200m pact with Algeria

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

About £200m worth of contracts will be on offer to British companies for a four-year crash progamme of house construction in Algeria after the signing of a memorandum of agreement between the Algerian and British Governments. The contracts will be subject to agreement on acceptable terms and performance criteria.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, when he returned from a weekend visit to Algeria to sign the agreement. No additional Government financing element was involved and the memorandum was effectively a declaration of intent by Algeria which preferred government-to-government negotiations.

In addition to the housing contracts, which were likely to involve building about 20,000 homes, the Algerian Government was planning a big expansion of vocational training. This could present an opportunity for British companies because up to 30 centres were to be set up, Mr Rees said.

Societé Générale seeks to control mining companies

Brussels, Oct 12.—Societé Générale de Belgique, Belgium's largest holding company, is seeking control of the holding company Finoutremer and the mining company Union Minière.

The three companies refused to comment, although Societé Générale said a statement was expected in the next few days.

Societé Générale's bid for control of the two companies is part of its attempt to consolidate its mining interests and improve its cash flow. Three weeks ago it won control of Tanks Consolidated Investments, a British-registered mining and industrial investment company, which held 17.6 per cent in Union Minière. This brought Societé Générale's indirect holdings in Union Minière to 36.1 per cent. It also has 41.25 per cent indirect holdings in Finoutremer.

Meanwhile, Societé Générale has been buying up shares in the two companies recently so the full extent of its holdings are not known.

Trading in the three stocks was suspended yesterday at the request of the companies but should resume tomorrow.

Before the suspension, the shares of Union Minière were quoted at BF 598 (£8.5) and those of Minoutremer at BF 924 (£13.2). The market capitalization of each company was £8.5m and £17.2m respectively.

Ferranti deal offers 300 jobs

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

Three hundred new jobs are to be created by Ferranti in Manchester if an agreement between the British company and General Telephone & Electronics (GTE) of the United States is concluded successfully.

The agreement which is expected to be reached by the end of this year will result in GTE-designed private automatic branch exchanges (PABXs) and "intelligent" terminals being manufactured in Britain.

These electronic digital exchanges can be supplied and serviced by the private sector because of the British Telecommunications Act which came into force at the beginning of this month.

The GTE-Ferranti proposal is the first to create manufacturing jobs in Britain since the passage of the legislation, but it is the third agreement between a British telecommunication equipment manufacturer and a North American designer of a PABX.

General Electric Company (GEC) has an agreement to use the PABX design of the Canadian company Northern Telecom while Plessey has an agreement with Rolm from America.

Thorn-EMI is another British company expecting to exploit the new openings presented by the liberalizing legislation. The company will market Fujitsu modems for converting digital high speed computer signals into a form suitable for transmission on a telephone line.

Imperial move to raise £100m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Imperial Group is raising nearly £100m to reduce group borrowings through the redemption of its £87.8m holding of BAT Industries loan stock and the sale of its shareholding in Molins, the cigarette paper manufacturer.

Imperial has given notice to fellow tobacco group BAT to redeem on October 23 its entire holding of BAT variable rate unsecured loan stock 1980-84. The two groups have had links stretching back to the beginning of this century and until 1975 Imperial had a 26 per cent equity stake in BAT which was sold off in stages.

Imperial is also raising about £10m from its 24 per cent share stake in Molins. Of the 6.92 million shares, 1.88 million have been sold to BAT, bringing its stake up to just short of 30 per cent and the rest were placed with institutions through the market. Imperial's 225,000 £1 6 per cent cumulative preference shares in Molins have also been placed.

Imperial said the transactions were part of its policy of realising investments to concentrate resources on its own trading activities. The funds will be used first to cut borrowings and then to develop parts of the group.

In July, Mr Malcolm Anson, Imperial's chairman, resigned from the group only 18 months after taking the £100,000-a-year post. His resignation came as the group shocked the City with a £41m downturn in half-year profits to £29.7m in the six months to April 30.

Mr Anson's resignation was the result of growing disenchantment inside the company at his decentralized style of divisional management and he was replaced by Mr Geoffrey Kent. Mr Kent formerly headed the group's Courage Brewery division and promised a tougher grip from the centre on the group's problems which led to the profits fall.

There has been growing concern in the City at Imperial's poor profit performance and its attempts in recent years to diversify away from tobacco with the acquisition of eggs and poultry group J & B Eastwood for £40m in 1978 and Howard Johnson in America for £290m last year. Both acquisitions have been much criticized and Howard Johnson made only £2.4m profit in the latest six months.

Meanwhile group interest charges have been rising as a result of acquisitions and were up nearly fourfold to £25.4m in the latest half-year.



Photograph by Chris Gregory

Glaxo profits up 32pc

Sir Austin Bide, chairman of Glaxo, the pharmaceuticals group which yesterday announced better-than-expected figures for the year to June 30. Pretax profits rose 32 per cent to £87.33m and sales increased 24 per cent to £537m. The weakness of sterling over the second half added about £8m to total profits. Glaxo attributed the increase to greater market penetration and better productivity in addition to the exchange rate gain.

Financial Editor, page 15

Stock Markets

FT Index 491.0 down 7.2
FT Gilts 62.20 down 0.49

Sterling

$1.8720 down 2.90 cents
Index 88.5 down 0.9
New York: $1.8650

Dollar

Index 106.2 down 0.2
DM2.1850 down 70 pts

Gold

$448.50 down $4.50
New York: $444.75

Money

3 mth sterling 15¾-15⅞
3 mth Euro $ 15 7/16-15 11/16
6 mth Euro $ 15 9/16-15 13/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Resc	50p to 245p
Clive Discount	3p to 32p
Douglas RM	7p to 71p
Grindlays Hldgs	14p to 210p
Guthrie	13p to 888p
James M. Ind	4½p to 26p
Jardine Matt	11p to 142p
Kinross	20p to 785p
Lyles S.	9p to 71p
McLeod Russel	10p to 320p
Polly Peck	10p to 310p
Sotheby PB	13p to 460p

Falls

AB Elec	8p to 106p
BP	10p to 390p
Churchbury Est	15p to 648p
GEC	13p to 687p
HTV	9p to 90p
Hawker Siddeley	12p to 288p
Hongkong	25p to 400p
Lasmo	25p to 489p
Lex Service	7p to 92p
Manson Fin	5p to 63p
Racal Elec	10p to 413p
Stock Conv	10p to 330p

Spot crude edging up

Spot market prices for crude oil have risen noticeably in the past month with Arabian light crude, Nigerian and North Sea grades commanding premiums of up to 50 cents a barrel above official contract rates.

The benchmark Arabian light is selling on the spot market for as much as 40 cents a barrel more than the official price of $32 a barrel, according to the *Petroleum Intelligence* Weekly.

Sterling slips

The pound failed to maintain last week's firmer trend yesterday. In quiet foreign exchange markets—United States markets were closed—sterling slipped 2.9 cents to $1.8720.

It also lost ground to other *major currencies—it fell 7* pfennigs to DM4.0950, and its index against a basket of currencies ended 0.9 lower at 88.5.

The dollar was generally slightly easier as more United States banks reduced their prime rates to 18¾ per cent.

European stock exchange move

The creation of what would effectively be a European stock exchange, proposed by a French Member of the European Parliament, will be debated in Strasbourg today.

M Francisque Collomb, a Christian Democrat, says there is increasing interpenetration of the national markets and argues that further links between stock exchanges in the EEC and computerizing their transactions could stimulate the trend.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Malaysia trade risk

Malaysia's virtual boycott of all British goods supplied to the country's public sector could affect a number of British tenders for contracts, including ones for hydroelectric schemes and up to two petrochemical complexes.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade (right), just back from trade talks in a number of Far Eastern countries.

The British Government had not yet been notified of the Malaysian plan to scrutinize all future Malaysian Government contracts with British companies, Mr Rees said.

For the moment the British Government will wait to see how the scrutiny operation works in practice.

He admitted that the increase in fees in Britain affecting Malaysian students was a key issue with Malaysia but pointed out that the British business community in Malaysia was putting together a scheme to make a financial contribution that would reduce the impact of the fees.



□ Harrisons Malaysian Estates is continuing talks with the Malaysian Government over selling some of the company's plantations to local interests, Mr John McLeod, the chairman, said yesterday in London.

Financial Editor, page 15

UK drinkers outpaced

West Germans have supplanted Britons as the biggest spenders on alcoholic drinks, according to a seven-year study of drinks production and consumption in Europe by Market Studies, a subsidiary of Inter Company Comparisons.

But the United Kingdom's exports of cider, beer, and Scotch whisky, have given it a growing trade balance on alcoholic drinks that is second only to France.

Imports of vodka into Britain have increased although the rest of the spirits market has declined. Imports of vermouth from Italy have also risen, although vermouth sales in Italy itself have declined sharply.

Young ruby port as an aperitif has become so popular in France that the French are now the biggest customers

□ Currys, which opens its 500th shop in Cardiff next month, reported yesterday that pretax profits slipped from £4.49m to £4.23m in the six months ended July 29. Takings rose from £109m to nearly £123m but the volume of goods sold remained static.

223 print jobs to go

More than a third of the 624-strong workforce at the printing company of William Clowes and Sons, Beccles, Suffolk, are to lose their jobs, it was announced yesterday.

A total of 223 jobs will go. Mr David Stanford, the managing director, blamed increased foreign competition and the recession.

George Outram director quits

Mr Angus Clark resigned last night as managing director of George Outram, the Glasgow newspaper company which is part of Mr Tiny Rowland's Lonrho empire, because he said he accepted responsibility for the company's recent failure to meet its targets and for *forecast shortfalls in profits*.

Plessey walkout

Nearly 1,700 hourly-paid workers at Plessey, the Nottingham-based communications group, yesterday walked out in a lightning 24-hour strike over a breakdown in wage negotiations.

Ballot ignored

Workers on strike at Ransomes and Rapier, the Ipswich engineering company, yesterday *decided to ignore a ballot* organized by management to get them to resume work.

TODAY

Industrial Production figures.
Company results: Associated Biscuit Manufacturers (half-year); Moore O'Farrell (half-year).

Japan business mission warned on trade gap

By Simon Scott-Plummer

The most powerful Japanese business mission ever to visit Britain said yesterday that it would strive to redress Japan's trade imbalance with this country but declined to give details as to how this could be done, or how long it would take.

Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, honorary chairman of Nippon Steel and leader of the mission, emphasized the long-term strategy of promoting industrial cooperation between the two countries in the form of direct investment, joint research and development, and cooperation in third countries.

The Japanese believe this would help to revitalize British industry and thus lead to better balanced trade between the two countries. According to figures released by the Confederation of British Industry last week, Britain's visible trade deficit with Japan amounted to £594m during the first half of this year, a rise of about 45 per cent over 1980.

Mr Inayama said the mission appreciated the British Government's wish to create employment but added that the level of Japanese investment here would depend on the strictness of conditions governing job creation, exports and the use of local components.

The mission, sent by the Japanese Government, and comprising members of the Federation of economic Organizations of Japan (Keidanren), met Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State for Trade, before leaving for Paris on the next leg of a European tour. Mr Rees told the delegation that something needed to be done rapidly about the trade imbalance and gave warning that protectionist pressures in this country could prove irresistible.

Mr Ree suggested that the *Keidanren propose* to the Japanese Government a policy whereby the public and private sector in Japan should study British capital goods and buy them wherever possible.

He also handed over a list of about 20 proposals designed to facilitate exports to Japan.

Support for private audits

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Support for Government plans to set up an Audit Commission which would encourage private sector auditing of local authorities has come for the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICA).

Most of the 456 local authorities at present use their own district auditors. However, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Environment, is keen to involve more private accountancy firms in local authority auditing to help reduce waste and improve financial management. Private firms are also eager to share in the £8m annual audit fees for local authorities.

In August Mr Heseltine said he would appoint private sector accountants to 14 councils, including Essex, Westminster and Wolverhampton, to inspect the books and see if the councils were providing value for money.

However, legislation is already planned to set up an Audit Commission to oversee local authority audits, as the Government revealed in a recent green paper, *Proposals for an Audit Commission for Local Authorities in England and Wales.*

In its submission on the green paper, Local Government Audit: A New Approach, which went to Mr Heseltine yesterday, the ICA says it welcomes the establishment of an Audit Commission which would provide the best opportunity to use to the full the considerable resources and experience of private and public sector auditors.

The ICA says that further co-operation between the two sectors will bring substantial benefits

However, the ICA concludes that the chairman of the commission should be independent of local government

Reprieve for some training boards

The Government is unlikely to abolish all of the 24 statutory training boards, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday. He told a conference of industrialists and educationists that he was not satisfied that voluntary arrangements would be effective in all industries.

Mr Tebbit, speaking at the British Association of Commercial and Industrial Education conference at Wembley, said that the Government was still making up its mind which boards would have to go.

"There is little doubt that some boards will disappear, but I am equally sure that there are key sectors in which they will be kept. I see no point in throwing away a useful contribution to training for purely ideological reasons", he said.

Mr Tebbit said that there had been a disappointing response from employers in some industries to the Government's invitation to them to propose voluntary training systems

Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said that it was his personal view that the Government would not be able to achieve its objectives of reforming apprenticeship and extending education and training to all the under-19s while widening training opportunities for adults without some kind of statutory framework

Royal wedding brings back a five-star boom

No room at the top inn

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

London hotels, the country's worst hit last year when profits fell 18 per cent with sales only 3 per cent up on 1979, are reporting rocketing occupancy rates in a sharp turnround.

Five-star hotels appear to be benefitting particularly from an upsurge in visitors from Arab countries, a valuable part of their tourist and business trade because longer-than-usual stays are involved.

But since the beginning of last-month an unexpectedly big surge in commercial traffic is helping to push up occupancy rates in less expensive hotels, including those in other cities.

So far there are no signs that the London hotels will take advantage of the *improvement to push up* prices and recover some of their squeezed margins of the past year. Room rates have barely kept pace with inflation and some tariffs have *dropped 3 to 5 per cent.*

The Savoy Group said yesterday that demand for its five-star hotels had been rising since June. There had been an upsurge in visitors *from north America, with the* possibility that interest aroused by the Royal Wedding had led to more bookings, particularly in August, a traditionally quiet month *which was surprisingly busy.*

At the group's Berkeley Hotel in Knightsbridge and at Claridges in Mayfair, bookings are being turned away with the hotels booked fully *for several weeks. The Savoy* Hotel itself is almost full for most immediate dates.



Manfred Pieper, full hotels from Park Lane downwards

Trusthouse Forte, Britain's biggest hotel operator, has seen a sharp rise in occupancies in both five-star and four-star hotels in London since the beginning of August. Much of the extra business seems to be coming from across the Atlantic.

In the other cities, the biggest upturn has been among the mainly three-star hotels specializing in short holiday breaks. There has been a considerable upturn in these bookings compared with the same time last year.

Hilton International, whose flagship hotel is in Park Lane, London but which also has *hotels at Kensington and* Gatwick, reports a peak in occupancy since the beginning of the summer in the five-star bracket, with hotels further down the scale now seeing equal rises in occupancy.

Hilton attributes the five five-star turnround to a massive return of the Arab *trade. But the weaker pound* could have been a factor with other tourists, including those from North America, where an increase in tourism is indicated.

Mr Manfred Pieper, Hilton International's executive assistant manager, said: "Now not only are the luxury hotels like the Park Lane Hilton full but so are quite a lot of the *hotels further down market.*"

IN BRIEF

Six-point energy plan agreed

☐ A six-point plan by industrial countries to expand production of synthetic fuels could significantly increase their energy self-reliance by *the end of the century*, the International Energy Agency said in a report issued today.

The report, by experts of the 21 member countries of the agency, was prepared after decisions taken by leaders of the seven main industrial nations at their economic summits in 1979 and 1980 to cut oil use and to maintain economic growth.

Energy ministers from all agency countries approved the report last June.

It says the equivalent of an extra 1.6 to 2.6 million barrels of oil a day could be produced in the form of liquid fuels and gas by 1990 from six alternative sources to oil.

Bus company study

☐ The Dept of Transport and the National Bus Company have appointed Touche Ross to study the bus company's operating subsidiaries, current capital debt and *its* funding.

Footwear quota talks

☐ British and South Korean footwear manufacturers opened *five days of talks* in Seoul yesterday to set quotas on Korean shipments to Britain next year. This year's combined annual quota was 16.82 *million* pairs.

£40m rail order

☐ West German companies have won an order worth DM170m (£40m) to build 60km of urban railway for the *Venezuelan town of Valencia*, a spokesman for Siemens — a member of the consortium said. Construction will begin in spring 1982 and take up to two years.

Renault jobs threat

☐ Renault said on Saturday it would halt assembly on several plants at its Boulogne-Billancourt factory yesterday, *laying off 4,000* of its 13,600 workers for an indefinite period.

France takes stake

☐ M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, and M Jean-Luc Lagardere, president of the Matra Group, yesterday signed a protocol agreement giving the French state a 51 per cent stake in the high-technology and media group.

More bankruptcies

☐ Japanese corporate bankruptcies in September rose 4.4 per cent to 1,422 from 1,362 in August but fell 11.5 per cent from 1,607 a year earlier, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Company said.

Mill delay sought

☐ China wants to delay the manufacture and assembly of a $460m (£245m) *steel* mill on order from a German-led engineering consortium, and *not cancel it as earlier feared*, a consortium spokesman said.

Retail sales rise

☐ West German retail sales rose a nominal 4 per cent in August from the year-earlier month, but were down 1 per cent in price-adjusted, or real terms.

£6m contract

☐ The English Electric Valve Company of Chelmsford, a GEC subsidiary, has won a £6m contract from the Ministry of Defence to supply radio wave guides for airborne electronic equipment. The tubes will be manufactured in Witham, Essex.

$230m ships order

☐ Swedyard, the Swedish state-owned shipbuilding group, said its Kockum yard will build four container vessels worth $230m (£125.7m), for National Shipping of Saudi Arabia.

Oil unity hope

☐ Opec countries are agreed that they should reunify oil prices on a base price of $34 a *barrel except that there is* some doubt over the attitude of Venezuela. Prices are now spread between $32 a barrel and $40 a barrel. Oil ministers may hold an emergency *pricing* meeting before the end of this month.

Engineering wrangle still goes on

By Our Commercial Editor

The British Engineering Council should start operation by the year's end, its chairman-designate, Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman and chief executive of Standard Telephones and Cables, said yesterday. The Government will probably announce the council's members within a month.

Sir Kenneth, speaking for the first time after his appointment, was anxious to put into perspective the long wrangles with the professional engineering institutions. He said the issue of training, acreditation and registration with which that was concerned was only one of three areas on which the council would concentrate.

Issues *involving* the professional engineer in education and industry itself were in one way more important because accreditation and registration were already well organized through the professional *bodies*, he said.

But he admitted that the issue of who will eventually be responsible for conferring the title of Chartered Engineer (C Eng) still had to be *worked out with the Council* of Engineering Institutions, the body at present responsible for the title.

Sir Kenneth said one priority was to enhance the *status of technician* engineers. Another was to act as a catalyst for change in the University Grants Committee's policies.

WARNING OVER COAL SHIPPING

By Michael Baily

With the expected boom in world coal movements still some years away there is already a serious glut of coal-carrying ships, a leading shipping financier said last night.

Shipowners had ordered Panamax bulk-carriers (maximum size for the Panama Canal) so heavily in anticipation of a rapid expansion in coal shipments, that the world is now awash with them Mr Jim Davis, director of Kleinwort Benson said in his presidential address to the *Chartered Institute of Transport* in London last night.

About 180 more have been ordered for delivery over the next two years at an average cost of $30m to $35m (£15.9m *to* £18.6m) a time, Mr Davis said.

Business appointments

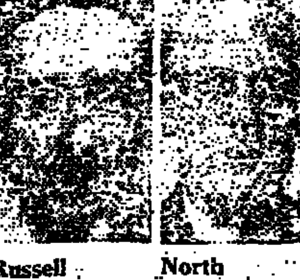
EMI Films' new chief

Mr Brian North is the new managing director of EMI Films.

Mr John Kembery has been made managing director of McKechnie Metals, Aldridge, from October 26.

Mr Ray Russell becomes a director of the consumer division of Mitsubishi Electric (UK).

Major Lewis Turner retires as chairman of West London brewers Fuller Smith and Turner, on December 31. He will be non-executive president and will be succeeded as chairman and managing director by Mr Anthony Fuller.



Russell North

Mr Christopher Burnett has joined the board of Whitecroft.

Mr Alistair I. McDonald has been made a director of The Trust Union, PLC.

Mr Graham Tardif is now president of Cambridge Reinsurance, the Bermuda subsidiary of National Sea Products of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr John R. Kane and Mr Brian N. Cons have been made vice-presidents.

Dr A. D. Milne and Mr W. L. Smith have joined the board of Compugraphics International.

Mr Robert Freeman has been made group financial controller and company secretary of the Guild Group.

Mr John Beadle has become sales and marketing director, Mr Vic Hindson production director and Mr Ken Houldsworth personnel director of Freshbake Foods.

Mr David R. Newton and Mr Hugo Adler have joined the board of Chandler Wood (Insurance Brokers).

Mr Eddie Survila, technical *director of the Birmingham* company SKL Extrusions, a subsidiary of the GKN Group, has been elected president of the European Anodisers Association.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Building Societies hit back at banks

Last week the building societies bowed on masse to the forces of competition, and held their mortgage rate at 15 per cent despite a squeeze in margins. This week the Woolwich, one of Britain's biggest, is doing likewise on its own account, with a decision to abandon the practice of charging higher rates for larger mortgages, which it brought in reluctantly and with little successs a mere 18 months ago. The Woolwich, of course, does not admit to beating a retreat, but rationalizes its decision instead in terms of a desire to treat all borrowers alike. But the fact is that the banks have cut such a swathe through the new mortgage market for amounts in excessof the £15,000 at which most societies start to charge in excess of the BSA-recommended rate, that the latter find themselves left with a disproportioniate share of small loans, which are expensive to administer and do not provide the higher returns required to finance more attractive savings schemes.

The Woolwich solution is likely to prove attractive to other societies, although there are some diehards who belive that differential rates are fair, and others who maintain that they are necessary if life is not to be made more difficult for the first-time buyer than it is already. The problem is, of course, that the building societies still have to provide an adequate return to investors increasingly tempted by the goodies offered by the banks and the Department for National Savings. To do so it may be necessary, as the Woolwich hinted yesterday, to raise the rate charged to borrowers in general: so thenet result of the introduction of competition from the bvanks may be that the average borrower will have to fork out more. But, of course, that merely reflects a small adjustment of the scales of justice in favour of the investor — who has subsidized the house buyer, for the sake of sale returns and easy access to his money, throughout the whole of the last two decades.

It is competition for funds, rather than competition for mortgages, which has triggered off the revolution in which the building societies now find themselves unwillingly embroiled. It is unfortunate for the building societies that the banks have started to fight for deposits at a time when there is no great demand for borrowings elsewhere: it leaves the banks free to attack on two fronts at the same time. But it looks, in retrospect, as though the building societies have had twenty years in comfort in Cloud Cuckoo Land: it couldn't last.

Harrisons & Crosfield

Political problems

Politics dominate the future of Harrisons & Crosfield. It is one of the last great plantations and trading companies domiciled in the United Kingdom not yet to have felt the force of the Malaysians' determination to bring the natural resources of the country under their own control. Guthrie was taken over in a lightning raid that prompted the Stock Exchange in London to change the rules. Barlow Holdings and Dunlop then did swift deals with the Malaysians whereby they essentially surrendered control in their plantation interests in Malaysia though keeping a small equity stake.

Yesterday Harrisons Malaysian Estates, which is 80 per cent owned by H & C, produced results for the three months to June. The figures are almost irrelevant. What happens to HME, and therefore H & C, is the question. Mr John McLeod, chairman of HME, made appropriate diplomatic noises about talks with the Malaysian authorities continuing, though no percentage has yet been fixed for the potential Malaysian holding.

Mr McLeod and other senior executives at H & C should be listened to and believed, but the group has not achieved its position today and survived for so long by ignoring the realities of the business climate, either at home or abroad. And the realities are quite simply that the Malaysians have suddenly become extremely sensitive to anything affecting their relations with Britain. Speculation exists that H & C is stalling talks in the hope — well founded over recent years — that on balance the value of plantations in Malaysia rises steadily. Therefore, when they strike a deal, so it is argued, the net asset value of the group will be that much higher than it is now. Outside estimates put it at close on £10 while H & C's market price is £8.25.

The whole issue boils down to the amount of pressure the Malaysians can put on H & C to strike a deal. They are not in the same position as they were with Guthrie — they do not possess the same strong strategic share stake and their resources are not limitless. But they could make life difficult for H & C.

Glaxo

Looking for growth

Although rumours of a large rights issue have had little impact on the Glaxo share price in recent months, the market was pleased enough yesterday to see its fears dispelled. Sentiment towards a company whose shares were as low as 180p last year was also improved by a stronger than expected profit performance in the 12 months to June 30. Glaxo's 32 per cent pretax gain to £87.3m against most estimates of £81m was sufficient to add 10p to the shares which closed at 404p. Even after stripping out an exchange rate gain of £8m profit growth was still around 20 per cent, so with sales rising 24 per cent to £537m excluding the Vestric wholesaling side, margins were little changed.

The growth derived from a combination of price rises, extra productivity and increased sales volume. While profits from Japan were higher, partly because of the weakness of sterling in terms of the yen, Glaxo also broadened its product base and witnessed higher volumes. In the all-important United States market, where Glaxo is expecting a large breakthrough in the middle of the decade, Ventolin, the anti-asthma drug is selling well. Like other index stocks, Glaxo's share price recovery is anticipating growth a couple of years hence. The profits just reported only take the company back to the level attained in 1977.

Glaxo has not come to the market for funding in some years and at present apparently has little need to add to the balance sheet. But Glaxo is still spending more than it earns in the United States and a rights issue in the none too distant future would not come as a surprise.

Currys

Hard pounding for retailers

Currys' report on the half year to last July clipped 2p off the shares yesterday, but at 158p the yield of 4 per cent is looking, as ever, two or three years ahead to when the expensive new ventures into television rental, micro computers, and discount stores pay off. Meanwhile, this exciting future contrasts with a mundane present. Sales rose 12.5 per cent to £122.7m in money, but not at all by volume. Price increases preserved gross profit margins and sales space went up by 1 per cent or so. However, pretax profits fell from £4.49m to £4.43m thanks to a £396,000 extraordinary item for redundancies; and an increase of more than half to £1.89m in depreciation combined with a fall of roughly the same percentage to £634,000 in interest receivable.

Both reflected Currys massive investment in diversification, and a consequent run down of the cash hoard. The half time dividend is unchanged at 1.07p gross but earnings a share were 8.0p and current cost earnings 4.4p. The group does around one third of its business in the first six months and the rest in the second half year. It is obviously concerned about dearer interest rates and mortgages.

So prospects for Christmas are wide open, though it is something that business after dropping in the summer picked up a bit in October. A big television promotion is planned. If, then, the group manages to earn more than 1980-81's £12.3m pretax profit, it will only be by a whisker. As before, the case for the shares rests largely on expansion into rental, where the group has the advantages of ready made outlets, and a wide range of sets to offer customers.





Photograph Chris Gregory

Queueing to see a film in the early fifties when cinemas' popularity was booming and (right) managements today are finding it increasingly difficult to tempt in customers.

How long till the last picture show?

Cinema audiences may fall below the 100 million mark this year. David Hewson reports

A cinema seat in the West End usually costs between £3.50 and £4. For less than 15p a film, people living in parts of inner London can watch 54 different feature films a month, piped to them through a cable television set in their front room.

A few of the titles — *Dogs*, a canine version of *Jaws*, for instance — might be overpriced, but the same cannot be said of some of the others such as *Gone With The Wind*, *The Deer Hunter*, and *Star Trek*.

The cable system is available to only 170,000 homes in London, but a good number who are denied it will have video tape recorders and belong to a club which supplies, for between £2 and £5 a time, tapes of recent films for home viewing. Even with the cost of the recorder, the price for a family of four would still work out at less than the average trip to a West End cinema.

So it should come as no surprise that, while British film-making is going through one of its more buoyant periods, the conventional film-watching business faces an increasingly shaky future.

Last June, the latest month for which figures are available, admissions fell by 23 per cent nationally when compared with the same period in 1980. The situation has probably improved a little since then, with the release of a number of box office successes, such as *For Your Eyes Only*, *Raiders of The Lost Ark*, *Clash of the Titans* and *Excalibur*. But the historical trend, which has seen a fall in cinema admissions from 1,500 million per annum in 1950 to 101 million last year, is continuing. It now seems certain that this year cinema admissions will fall below the 100 million mark.

Like all milestones, it is an arbitrary figure. What must worry cinema proprietors more is the certain knowledge that the cause of the decline in audiences — television, home video and pay television networks — will have an even more cataclysmic effect on their income in coming years.

Last June, The Rank Organisation decided to close 29 unprofitable Odeon and Gaumont cinemas, reducing its screens from 596 to 231 in the 30 years since 1950. With the video revolution still in its infancy, it seems appropriate to ask how much of the traditional British cinema network will survive until the end of the decade.

Part of the answer should become apparent within the next four weeks when the results are in from a price-cutting experiment which started yesterday at 16 West End cinemas with 53 screens. As attempts to improve audiences go, it is hardly revolutionary — the cinemas will reduce the admission price on Mondays, traditionally the slackest day of the week, to £2. But in terms of the industry's traditionally conservative approach to pricing it represents a breakthrough.

CIC, the country's largest film distributor, which also owns six West End cinemas, suggested the scheme after a similar price-cutting exercise by its international sister company had shown promising results in Paris.

Mr Christopher Carr, CIC's advertisement and publicity director, says that the company persuaded a number of other West End managements to take part in the Monday cheap rate scheme for a month. If it succeeds, it could be extended to attract more custom for other flat parts of the week.

An interesting aspect of the promotion is that it will make the West End cinemas taking part cheaper than some of their counterparts in the suburbs. This may explain why Rank, which has a large number of provincial screens, is not taking part.

However sucessful the scheme is, it will do no more than arrest the decline in specific areas of the cinema screen business. What it may do is reinforce the position of the West End screens as prestige venues with facilities unrivalled elsewhere.

A well-equipped West End screen offers a film shown in 70mm widescreen format, often backed by Dolby stereo sound. The difference between watching a modern, highly technological film such as *Star Wars* in this format and in a conventional local cinema is usually as great as the difference between a film on television and one on a wide screen.

It is this technological advantage which Mr Carr hopes will enable the West End to maintain its market share in the face of the historical decline in audiences. And there is no doubt that the West End houses are keeping a tighter hold on their clientele than their provincial counterparts.

The Bond film, *For Your Eyes Only*, recently enjoyed full houses, bringing in between £75,000 and £85,000 a week for the month it played exclusively in the West End — the sort of result that could be expected of a hit film ten years ago. What the Monday cut price ticket scheme will throw light on is to what extent price resistance is a factor in deterring audiences from less popular films with shorter exclusive runs.

The difficulty for the provincial cinemas is that the attractions of the West End — large screens and expensive sound systems — are beyond their reach. Many reacted to the initial onslaught from television by turning large, unwieldy one-screen properties into multi-screen cinemas.

This has worked, but only for a time. Multi-screen cinemas were effective in attracting back customers who were disenchanted by the lack of choice at the cinema, but they lack the technological advantages of the West End giants. On cost alone, the difference between a provincial cinema ticket and one in the West End is not great if the standards of presentation offered by both are compared. It was interesting to note that a number of multi-screen outlets were among those closed by Rank earlier this year.

A provincial cinema has little room to economize on staff or running costs. It is also likely to be in a prime position for redevelopment.

The Association of Independent Producers, which represents film-makers, commented in a recent discussion paper on the decline of cinema audiences: "Certainly, financial stringency, combined with the tendency of Rank and EMI to treat their circuits as pieces of real estate rather than social and cultural amenities, has resulted in the progressive deterioration of theatrical exhibition.

"There are many fewer cinemas per head of population than in any other country of Europe; these are concentrated in city centres away from where most people live and want to be entertained, and they are often run down and uncomfortable."

But in the long run there really is no reason why companies such as Rank and EMI should treat their cinemas as social and cultural amenities. They were built in the first place to make money. Changing public tastes mean that many no longer do so and those that will succeed will either be in the centre of large cities or cater for a specialized audience, such as some of the successful small art house chains.

The local cinema has been running for years on borrowed time, which is now rapidly running out. The final blow — and it will come before the end of the decade — will be the expansion of pay television through cable and satellite networks. This will offer subscribers the chance to see new films in their own homes and end the divide between film and television product, a divide which is already fast disappearing in America.

Britain's leading film producer, David Puttman, was last week among the names associated with Pearson Longman's entry into the market of independent television production. The multi-media bandwagon is only now starting to gain momentum. It seems unlikely to have a happy ending for many of the cinema screens which weathered the first attack from television in the 1950s.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CINEMA ADMISSIONS

(Millions)

	1980	+/-% 80 over 79	1981	+/-% 81 over 80
January	2.12	−12	1.89	−11
February	2.18	−10	1.97	−10
March	1.87	−15	1.58	−16
April	1.99	−19	2.38	+20
May	1.76	−22	1.56	−5
June	1.75	+2	1.34	−23

A quarrel that could cost Britain dear

A trading tiff that threatens to create a more serious rift between two long-established commercial partners has broken out between Britain and Malaysia.

Whitehall and the Stock Exchange were taken aback earlier this month when Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian Prime Minister, announced that all future government purchases of British goods and services must first be cleared by his office.

Both government officials and company representatives in London are unwilling to jump to any conclusions about the Malays' action, which was confirmed by the Supreme Council of the ruling United Malays' National Organisation, and will be supported by all 13 states. But the legacy of post-colonial mutual misunderstanding is evident as British businessmen talk blithely of the Malaysians being "oversensitive" and "unused to criticism", while angry Malays in Kuala Lumpur accuse the British of being interested only in money.

There appear to be three principal reasons for the breakdown in relationships. First, and probably most important, the withdrawal of concessions to foreign students at British universities was particularly hurtful to the Malaysians, whose cultural and business life has probably remained more closely tied to Britain than that of any other former colony.

Secondly, the Stock Exchange's decision to change the rules governing takeovers came almost immediately after the Malaysian Government agency Permodalan had launched a successful "dawn raid" to take over the Guthrie Corporation in the space of three hours on September 7.

Although the Stock Exchange had been planning to change the rules for a long time, the decision to allow a company a week's grace to prepare a defence against takeover was seen as a specifically anti-Malaysian move.

Third, the two governments are involved in a wrangle over whether a fleet of Boeing 747s bought from British Airways can be used to full capacity on the London route.

A further factor is undoubtedly the personality of Dr Mahathir, who became Prime Minister in July and is the first Malaysian leader not to have been educated in Britain.

Authoritative sources in Kuala Lumpur said yesterday that anger was directed at British firms rather than at the British Government.

When tuition fees went up in Britain, a scholarship fund to help those caught by the increases was set up. But the British firms "refused to help fund it", the sources said. But in a similar exercise to support a professorial chair at an American university, American firms had been quick to respond to appeals

This was specifically contradicted by Mr Peter Rees, Britain's Minister for Trade, who said that a group of British businessmen was seeking a meeting with Dr Mahathir to put to him just such a scheme for supporting Malaysian students.

At the same time there is clearly bad feeling about what is seen as Britain's failure to support Malaysian aspirations. One sore point appears to be British lobbying for the International Natural Rubber Organisation (INRO) headquarters to be in London, although Malaysia as the leading rubber producer insisted that Kuala Lumpur would have been the ideal choice.

The sums at risk are large. Last year Britain exported £223.5m worth of goods to Malaysia, making that country one of our most important trading partners in the Far East. Three quarters of British investment in South-east Asia is in Malaysia.

The visit of Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, to Kuala Lumpur earlier this month was intended to set up major orders from British firms for aircraft, ships and equipment for the £2,000m Malaysian defence budget up to 1985. Britain's other main exports are machinery and transport (£127.3m last year), chemicals (£30.6m) and manufactured goods (£27.3m).

British companies are also understood to be tendering for hydro-electric and petrochemical schemes and for power stations.

For the moment all British efforts are being concentrated on diplomatic bridge-building — which unexpectedly became the main feature of Mr Nott's visit. Yesterday Department of Trade officials stressed how friendly and constructive their discussions with the various Malaysian ministers had been, in contrast to Dr Mahathir's attitude — he insisted on talking Malay, translated by an interpreter.

"We must be cool about this", Mr Rees said.

There has clearly beena change in atitude on the part of the Malaysians, who face the worldwide recession with a confidence soundly based on their vast mineral resources — palm oil, rubber, timber and natural gas. It may well all require at least a change of tone on the part of the British.

Rupert Morris and M. G. G. Pillai

Business Diary: Trees Company or Against the Grain

John Hose probably has no pretensions to be a latter-day Robin Hood. But he would probably be quite happy to regard the Lords Mansfield and Ferrers as joint reincarnations of the Sheriff of Nottingham.

It is, of course, pure coincidence that Hose, who is leading the Labour movement's campaign against "privatization" in the Forestry Commission, works in Sherwood Forest. As an employee of the commission he is one of the large minority of members of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers who do not work on farms. He has been president of the union since 1978.

Lord Mansfield, Minister of State at the Scottish Office, is responsible for the Forestry Commission estate in Scotland, while Lord Ferrers does a similar job in England.

Lord Mansfield says that the sale of commission land will save public money from being locked up in long-term investment. Hose, whose union gave the original impetus to the Labour Party's confused policy for nationalizing farm land, regards the forest sale as a threat to jobs

"Profit for the speculator and damn all for those who will lose jobs where there is little of hope of finding others" is his verdict

Bottle party

The appointment of Detta O'Cathain to the new post of futurologist at the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales marks a new departure in that poweful organization's efforts to turn itself into a business. The appointment of Miss O'Cathain comes only shortly after that of Geoffrey Bar, joint assistant managing director of the Dickinson Robinson Group, and shows at least that the dairy farmers who run the board have cash to spare.

Bar has been given the new post of chief executive to the board, which is the oldest and largest of the five compulsory cooperatives which act as virtual monopoly suppliers of milk in the United Kingdom.

Bar says that Miss O'Cathain will lead a small unit "charged with looking further ahead than is possible in normal business planning". The board has good reason to want to escape from the present: milk sales are falling remorselessly, butter demand has been dropping for years, despite heavy EEC subsidies, and pressure from imports like Irish milk and New Zealand butter is still fierce.

Miss O'Cathain is the board's second acquisition



Milk maid: Milk Marketing Board's Detta O'Cathain.

from the Unigate meat and dairy group. She left her job as group corporate planning executive there in April, about two years after the group had sold its 16 creameries to the Milk Marketing Board.

The farmers who lead the board realize that there is no future in simply dumping bottles of milk on doorsteps. Growth in milk demand is much more likely to come from manufactured products, like frozen cakes and chilled frothy desserts. The board has set up a division to make and sell such things.

Irish-born Miss O'Cathain joins the board after a 20-year business career, spent mostly in Britain. She is one of the five independent advisers appointed by Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, to offer guidance on making the British food industry more alive to marketing.

She and Walker share the same outspoken self-confidence and the many worthy agricultural retainers who have served the board for much of its 48 years can expect to hear precisely what their new head of strategic planning thinks of them.

Her task will be made harder by a persistent belief in the food industry that she is Walker's agent and mouthpiece. Despite the denials of both of them that he has been writing her scripts, a speech she made in January about the need for a new state-financed marketing body for food has convinced many that Walker is using her to utter thoughts that would not be welcomed in 10 Downing Street.

DA, BA, LA

David Amos is a cinema fan who goes to some lengths to catch the latest films: he is a British Airways marketing executive whose job it is to select those which are to be shown during the airline's long-distance flights around the world.

As such, he goes to the studios in Los Angeles four times a year and spends the whole week locked up in darkened viewing rooms evaluating up to 20 new films each time.

Out of these visits comes BA's selection, based on what is entertaining, but hedged about by judgments on sex, politics, violence, and such matters as whether the film shows an airliner on the verge of disaster. This might not go down too well with businessmen relaxing with a gin and tonic for the long-haul

Amos thinks that BA passengers would be prepared to take a less feeble diet than the "A" and "U" certificate films which are generally shown.

Amos's personal view is that although customers' personal tastes must be respected, 90 per cent of them would probably enjoy the ultimate aviation disaster film, *Airplane*. He is working on a scheme under which BA's long-distance flights will show four different films at the same time, instead of the same one in four different cabins.

Standardman

When I began ringing around to find information technology expert James Merriman yesterday I expected to reach him in some high-tech hideyhole. In fact, I found him in his greenhouse.

Merriman is to chair the new information systems council of the British Standards Council, whose job is to see that we get in quick with the same generally agreed standards on microchips as we have with chip-pans (BS 3456 Part III, Section 3.16).

The standards position in information technology today, Merriman told me, is much the same as it was in the early days of the railways — and he wants to see that we do not get shumted off into a siding as did the Australians.

"Because each state could choose a different line gauge, he said, until quite recently the goods couldn't be delivered without expensive and time-wasting transhipment from one line to another.

Merriman, former president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, says that he does not want the same thing happening here with the electronic tracks carrying information and adds that industry and government do not have much time to get it right.

What is this I hear about the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders finding it hard to hire a new press officer? The difficulty seems to be that no car goes with the job.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Setback to sterling saps confidence

A sudden setback in the value of sterling produced a nervous start to the new account yesterday.

Investors were quick to withdraw their support in the volatile conditions. In addition, the market remains worried that this week's *money supply* figures may make gloomy reading and force the Government into an economic U-turn.

So prices displayed small minus signs around midday, although selling was described as moderate. In the event, the *FT Index* registered a fall of 7.2 at 491.0 having been only 4.5 down at 3 p.m.

This was in sharp contrast to early dealings when most of the equity market was able to continue to draw on the downward trend in interest rates *clearly visible last Friday. Oils* were a particularly strong market after a buy recommendation, but fizzled out later after reports that no price increases for crude oil were expected this year.

The one bright spot of the day were the full-year figures from **Glaxo** which were at the top end of the range and included an increased dividend.

The shares stood out in blue chips with a 10p rise at 404p, after 406p, while its other big competitor, **Beecham**, added 3p to 202p in sympathy.

Government securities were in a more subdued mood in spite of Friday's hectic dealings. Dealers blamed the lack of interest on a little profit taking and the weakness in the pound but added that little enthusiam was likely ahead of dealings in the new tap Exchequer *12* per cent *1987* which begin on Thursday. Having opened the day with gains of £¼, longs closed all square while in shorts losses of up to £½ were reported.

Leading industrials drifted quietly with the rest of the market although **Hawker Siddeley** was notable for a 12p fall to 288p after adverse weekend comment. **Tube Investments** also lost another 2p to 104p, despite denials that a rights issue was in the offing, while other losses included **GKN**, 4p to 160p, **ICI** 2p to 266p, **Unilever** 3p to 583p, **Dunlop** 1p to 57p, and **Turner & Newall** 3p to 82p. Only **Courtaulds** *resisted* the trend, rising 1p to 54p.

Hopes of an offer from **Ward White**, down 1p at 50p, gave a new lease of life to **Hiltons Footwear**, up 6p at 133p and currently party to an agreed merger with **George Oliver**, up *3p at 108p*.

Hopes of more generous terms also boosted **Hallite** 3p to 211p. The group is the target of an approach from the South African group General Tire. **Ductile Steel** continued to reflect the recent increased stake taken by Caparo Investments rising 4p to 87p, and **Dawson International**, flattered by the interest expressed by the Kuwaitis improved a similar amount to 127p.

Meanwhile, speculative attention lifted **Old Swan Hotel** 6p to 74p, **Austin Reed** 2p to 75p and **Maurice James** 4½p to 26p, while **James Finlay** added 3p to 88p, after a broker's circular.

Raybeck put on 2p to 44p after the annual meeting and **Malayan Tin Dredging** returned from suspension 2p better at *113p after the go-ahead for its* merger with MMC.

A cautious statement with the figures clipped 2p from **Currys** at 158p, but satisfactory trading news helped **A. Beckman** 1p to 79p, **Jefferson Smurfitt** 4p to 82p, **S. Lyles** 9p to 71p, **Albert Martin** *2p to 24p* and **R. Green Prop** 3p to 75p. Reporting soon,

After getting rid of its founding leather tanning business, Barrow Hepburn now looks ready to expand its industrial interests. Word is that the group has already hit the acquisition trail and an announcement is expected shortly. The shares yesterday were unchanged at 33p.

Fitzwilton advanced 6p to 39p. **E. Fogarty** 5p to 103p and **ochins** 45p to 235p. Weekend comment spurred **Black Arrow** 4p to 35p, while demand in a thin market helped **Small & Tidmas** 20p to 95p. But adverse talk wiped 7p from **Lex Service Group** at 92p.

In foods, brokers Panmure Gordon picked up another 500,000 shares in **Linfood** at 170p, thereby increasing Argyll's stake to 21.65 per cent. Linfood immediately rose 5p to 178p and **Argyll** put on 1p to 87p. Elsewhere, **Associated Fisheries** was 4p dearer at 75p and **Bernard Matthews** hardened 5p to 112p.

Takeover fever produced some bright spots in banks where **Guinness Peat** rose 6p to 90p after reports that it was in talks with possible bidders. Bid speculation also supported **Grindlays Holdings**, up 14p to 210p.

Oils made a strong start but faded badly with jobbers reporting large amounts of stock on offer. Prices among the majors were well below their best despite news of a meeting of Opec ministers next month to agree on a unilateral price arangement. **BP** lost 10p to 190p, **Shell** 8p to 342p, **Lasmo** 25p to 489p

Equity turnover on October 9 was £153.739m (15,120 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, BP, KCA Inc, Racal, Ladbroke, Glaxo, Tricentrol, GEC, Beecham, Premier Cons, Plessey, Unitech, Lex Service, KCA Drilling and Thorn EMI.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 1,239, of which BP accounted for 156 contracts.

Traditional options saw calls in Woodside on 8½p, Town & City on 2¼p and Wheelock Marden 'A' on 6½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Airsprung (I)	6.4(7.06)	0.3(0.02)	3.4(Nil)	2.0(1.0)	30/10	—(—)
A. Beckman (F)	12.6(13.7)	1.05(0.96)	19.1(4.4)	3.78(3.78)	6/1	5.7(5.7)
British Shoe (I)	—(—)	26.9(29.6)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Currys (I)	122.7(109.0)	4.43(4.49)	8.0(8.1)	0.75(0.75)	8/12	—(4.5)
Dunton Group (F)	0.98(1.24)	0.08(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Glaxo (F)	537(434)	87.3(66.1)	33.5(23.4)	7.5(—)	4/1	11.25(9.5)
R. Green (F)	4.8(3.9)	1.4(1.3)	10.9(5.7)	1.8(—)	7/1	2.5(2.2)
Jersey Electricity (I)	—(—)	1.9(1.3)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Key City Props. (I)	—(—)	0.05(0.07)	—(—)	2.0(2.0)	31/1	—(—)
Ldn Scots Finance (F)	7.8(6.9)	1.04(0.8)	6.6(5.6)	1.73(1.73)	—	2.33(2.02)
S. Lyles (F)	637.600(592,300)	11.5(12.9)	10.61(6.67)	4.25(3.5)	4/1	6.25(5.5
Albert Martin (I)	12.5(12.9)	0.22*(0.4*)	—(—)	0.1(Nil)	3/12	—(—)
Sears Eng. (—)	—(—)	2.06*(5.1*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Jefferson Smurfit (I)	245.6†(202.6†)	10.8†(9.4†)	10.7†(7.1†)	2.8†(2.8†)	29/12	—(9:25†)
H. Young (F)	3.3(3.6)	4.8(10.7)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Irish currency.

S Lyles advances as exports recover

By Margareta Pagano

A recovery in export sales helped S. Lyles, the West Yorkshire carpet yarn spinners and dyers, to increase full-year pretax profits by 7 per cent.

Pretax profits of £637,000 in the year to June compare with £592,000 last time on turnover depressed by £1.4m at £11.5m. Present trading is viewed with enough confidence for the board to recommend an increased dividend of 6.07p gross, against 5p, making a total for the year of 8.9p compared with 7.8p. The shares gained 9p to 71p, their high for the year.

Mr John Lyle, the chairman, says sales show a distinct improvement over the previous six months, mainly because of the export recovery which should be further helped by the recent movements in sterling.

However, lower sales in the home market reflect continuing difficult conditions and a decline in commodity prices.

Stock reduction has been a main aim over the period. Group borrowings have been cut and lower interest charges at *£73,000* against *£174,000*, boosted profits.

A tax credit includes £293,000 in respect of stock relief and brings after-tax profits to £718,000. Attributable profits are £678,000 against £242,000, giving earnings per share of *10.61p against 6.67p.*

US acquisition boosts Jefferson Smurfit

By Our Financial Staff

Jefferson Smurfit, the Irish printing and packaging group, has completed its acquisition of Alton Packaging Corporation of the United States which it began to buy in 1978. Alton, based in Illinois, is in paperboard, packaging and paper reclamation, and made a big contribution to Jefferson Smurfit's half-year profits.

In the six months to last July *sales of Smurfit rose by 21 per* cent to Ir£246m (£212m). Pretax profits increased by 14 per cent to Ir£10.8m, but at the attributable level they jumped from Ir£4.2m to Ir£5m which meant earnings per share increased by 50 per cent to 10.7p.

Mr Michael Smurfit, the chairman, said: "The movement of our holding in Alton Packaging from 51 per cent to 80 per cent in the current period is the prime reason for the earnings per share gain. In the mix of profitability reported geographically for the first time at the half-year stage it is good to note the very positive trend in Irish earnings."



Mr Michael Smurfit, chairman of Jefferson Smurfit.

According to a geographical breakdown, the Republic of Ireland contributed profits before tax and interest of Ir£4.3m in the six months against Ir£2.7m. The American contribution came to Ir£7.2m compared with just under Ir£7m in the 1980 period.

The United Kingdom side of the group saw profits fall by about Ir£500,000 to Ir£1.4m. Mr Smurfit said: "The packaging and paper making sector of the United Kingdom is in very poor health indeed. Profitability throughout is weak and we have not escaped the ravages of volume decline and price instability. Our return of 2 per cent on sales in the period is quite unacceptable."

On the United States business, he added: "Growth in the period was modest and did have the benefit of some currency gain on the translation of the dollar earnings to punts. The underlying trends in the business were essentially sound."

London Scottish Finance climbs 25pc

By Catherine Gunn

Profits of London Scottish Finance Corporation, the Manchester-based finance house, rose 25 per cent to £1.04m before tax in the year to July 28, in spite of a slowdown in the growth of the group's major business—the provision of unsecured credit to individuals.

The recession has made regular borrowers think twice about *running up new debts, but London Scottish* has found compensation in new customers, drawn in since a relaxation in 1980 of the laws governing advertising by finance houses, who were previously restricted to newspaper advertisements only.

An increase in charges 15 months ago also helped 1980-81 income. No further increase is planned, however, to avoid *creating any more consumer* resistance. The average length of consumer debt is 22 months and the average charge is about 32 per cent on a flat rate basis.

After a good start to the present year, the outlook is now tougher, Mr Jack Livingstone, the managing director, said yesterday. The group's debt collection side is doing well, however, and the board is cautiously opti*mistic for 1981-82.*

Swedish group plans UK rights issue

Swedish medical products group Fortia hopes to place up to £9.5m worth of new shares with British institutions through a complex Kr147m (about £14.5m) rights issue now under way.

Fortia concentrates on what it calls a physical biotechnical approach to medicine, using natural substances rather than manmade chemicals.

In 1980 it made Kr77.2m (£7.4m) before appropriations and taxes on worldwide sales of Kr1,222m.

A Wall Street listing for up to 3 million "B" shares is also being prepared.

R. Green Properties

On the back of a rise in turnover from £3.9m to £4.8m, R. Green Properties has pushed its pretax profits up from £1.3m to £1.4m for the year to June 30.

Earnings a share were 10.9p against 5.76p and the dividend rose from 3.14p to 3.57p gross.

British Shoe dips

Trading profits at British Shoe Corporation fell from £25.5m to £22.5m for the half year to July 31. After adding £2.7m from interest received, against £1.9m and non trading items at £1.7m against £2.2m, pretax profits of this subsidiary of Sears Holdings dropped from £29.6m to £26.9m.

BET acquisition

British Electric Traction's Re-Chem International subsidiary has reached agreement in principle with Tenneco Organics, a subsidary of Tenneco Chemicals Inc, to acquire the business and assets of Tenneco's waste oil recovery business at Avonmouth for £1m cash.

Key City Properties

Key City Properties' pretax profit for the half year to September 30 was £54,000 against £77,000 for the year to March 31. The interim dividend was held at 2.85p gross on increased capital.

In the present half year the company has already achieved property sales that fall only just short of the whole of last year's total sales.

Jenks & Cattell

Jenks & Cattell, the Wolverhampton metal pressings and garden tools group, yesterday announced agreed terms for a takeover bid for Burgon and Ball, a Sheffield-based tool maker. The offer, of 325p for each B and B ordinary and preference share, and 75p for each 6 per cent preference share, involves a cash payment of £600,000. Last year Burgon *and Ball made £1,000 pretax* on turnover of £2.13m.

Guinness Peat

Shares in Guinness Peat jumped 6p to 90p yesterday. The commodity and banking group has been subject of rumours of an impending takeover following reports of a growing internal split.

In his chairman's statement Mr Edmund Dell says he hopes the vigorous action taken to rebuild the profitability of the group will in due course allow the dividend return to be improved.

A Beckman moves into industrial property

A. Beckman, the textile merchant and converter, has gone into industrial property to strengthen its balance sheet for the long term. Substantial cash reserves, built up over the past two trading years as textile stocks were reduced are being *switched into property* investments because the group sees no use for them in an ailing textile market.

In January, Beckman bought a new property for £1.78m in Bognor Regis and spent £480,000 on another in Livingston, Scotland, in June. Both are now let, earning £132,000 and £38,000 a year respectively.

In December a £380,000 acquisition in Runcorn will be completed and the group is now in talks about two further properties. Part of the acquisitions has been financed with debt to leave cash in the balance sheet.

Profits for the year to June 30 rose by nearly 10 per cent to £1.05m thanks to interest earned on cash balances. Turnover fell by 8 per cent to £12.6m and textile profits were static.

The dividend has been maintained at 8.19p gross. Beckman buys cloth from overseas and dyes, finishes and prints it for sale to clothing manufacturers. Orders have fallen because of the collapse in consumer spending. But with lower stocks and no manufacturing costs, Beckman has managed to hold its margins.

Mr Maurice Lawson, joint managing director, said textiles are doing quite well at the moment

Wall Street

New York, Oct 12.—Stock prics erased most of their early gains and closed mixed in light trading.

Experts said stock prices were weakened by investor concern that the currently slack economy could slip into recession.

They said institutional trading was particularly light, largely owing to the Columbus Day holiday.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.52 points to close at 859.48. But advances led declines by about 50 issues. Volume was about 38,000,000 shares, down from 250,060,000 shares on Friday.

	Oct 12	Oct 9		Oct 12	Oct 9		Oct 12	Oct 9
Allied Chem	43¼	43½	Fst Nat Boston	44¼	43½	Proctor Gamble	74¼	73½
Allied Stores	27	26½	Fst Penn Corp	3½	3⅝	Pub Ser El & Gas	17¼	17¼
Allis Chalmers	16⅝	16⅛	Ford	18⅝	18⅞	Raytheon	41	41½
Alcoa	24⅞	25	GAF Corp	14⅝	14⅝	RCA Corp	18⅝	18⅝
Amax Inc	48⅝	46½	Gen Dynamics	24⅝	25⅝	Republic Steel	24⅝	24⅝
Amerada Hess	25¼	25¼	Gen Electric	55⅝	56½	Reynolds Ind	48⅝	48⅝
Am Airlines	13½	13¼	Gen Foods	28¼	28⅝	Reynolds Metal	27⅛	27
Am Brands	37⅛	36⅞	Gen Mills	36½	36½	Rockwell Int	29¼	28¼
Am Broadcst	34½	33¾	Gen Motors	43⅞	44⅞	Royal Dutch	31½	31½
Am Can	34⅝	35⅜	Gen Pub Util NY	5⅝	5⅛	Safeways	25	24⅝
Am Cyanamid	27¼	27¼	Gen Tel Elec	30⅝	31⅛	St Regis Paper	30¼	30½
Am Elec Power	16⅝	16⅝	*Gen Tire*	24¼	24⅝	*Santa Fe Ind*	23	22⅞
Am Home	31½	31	Genesco	8	7⅝	SCM	24⅛	24⅝
Am Motors	3¼	3⅛	Georgia Pacific	28⅝	20⅝	Schlumberger	54⅝	55⅞
Am Nat Res	38¼	37½	Getty Oil	62¼	61⅞	Scott Paper	16¼	16⅝
Am Standard	29½	29⅝	Gillette	29⅝	29⅛	Seagram	51½	50⅞
Am Telephone	59	59¼	Goodrich	20⅝	21¼	Sears Roebuck	18	17¼
AMF Inc	23⅝	23⅝	Goodyear	17⅛	17½	Shell Oil	40⅝	40¼
Armco Steel	28¼	28⅝	Gould Inc	24¼	24⅝	Shell Trans	25⅝	26⅝
Asarco	30⅝	30¼	Grace	41⅞	41⅛	Signal Co	24⅛	25⅛
Ashland Oil	30½	30¼	Gt Atlte & Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	Singer	17½	17⅞
Atlantic Richfield	44⅝	44⅞	Greyhound	15½	15⅝	Sony	18⅝	18⅞
Avco	21⅛	21⅜	Grumman Corp	35½	35½	Sth Cal Edison	27⅛	27⅛
Avon Products	35¼	34⅞	Gulf Oil	35¼	35⅛	Southern Pacific	39	38⅝
Bankers Tst NY	33⅝	32⅝	Gulf & West	17⅛	17¼	Southern Rly	87	88½
Bank of America	23⅞	23¼	*Heinz H. J.*	35¼	35	*Sperry Corp*	31½	32⅞
Bank of NY	35⅞	34⅝	Hercules	20⅝	20½	Std Oil Califnia	42¼	42⅞
Beatrice Foods	20⅝	21	Honeywell	82½	80⅝	Std Oil Indiana	49¼	50
Bendix	54½	54¼	IC Inds	30⅝	30⅛	Std Oil Ohio	41½	42½
Bethlehem Steel	23	21½	Ingersoll	59¼	58½	Sterling Drug	19⅛	18⅝
Boeing	25½	25⅝	Inland Steel	25⅞	25⅝	Stevens J. P.	13¼	13¼
Boise Cascade	33¼	33¼	IBM	55½	55¼	Sunbeam Corp	30½	30½
Borden	28⅝	29	Int Harvester	9½	9¼	Sun Comp	35	35⅛
Borg Warner	46	45⅝	INCO	14¼	14½	Teledyne	144½	147¼
Bristol Myers	52⅞	53¼	Int Paper	40	40	Tenneco	32⅝	33¼
BP	21⅞	22¼	Int Tel Tel	28⅝	28¼	Texaco	33⅝	33⅝
Burlington Ind	25	25	Irving Bank	55	55	Texas East Corp	47⅝	48
Burlington Nthn	48	48	Jewel Co	36⅛	37	Texas Inst	85¼	83⅝
Burroughs	27¼	28¼	Jim Walter	18½	18⅝	Texas Utilities	20⅝	20⅝
Campbell Soup	27¼	27⅞	*Johns-Manville*	15⅝	15⅞	*Textron*	27¼	27⅞
Canadian Pacific	35⅞	35⅞	Johnson & John	34¼	34¼	TWA	16⅝	17
Caterpillar	54⅝	54⅞	Kaiser Alumin	17¼	17½	Travelers Corp	45⅝	45⅞
Celanese	56⅞	55½	Kerr McGee	70⅝	71⅛	TRW Inc	56⅝	57⅝
Central Soya	10⅛	10⅝	Kimberly Clark	59⅝	60¼	UAL Inc	18⅛	18⅝
Chase Manhat	56⅝	58¼	K Mart	17⅞	17⅞	Union Carbide	49⅝	49⅝
Chem Bank NY	55⅝	55¼	Kroger	21½	21⅝	Union Oil Calif	35¼	35⅝
Chrysler	4⅞	4⅝	L.T.V. Corp	16⅝	16⅞	Un Pacific Corp	49⅝	48⅝
Citicorp	25⅝	25¼	Litton	59⅝	58	Uniroyal	8¼	8¼
Cities Service	47¼	46¼	Lockheed	34¼	33½	United Brands	10⅛	10
Clark Equip	30¼	30½	Lucky Stores	13⅛	13⅝	US Industries	9¼	9¼
Coca Cola	36	35¾	Manuf Hanover	36	36	US Steel	29⅛	29
Colgate	15¼	15¼	Mapco	31⅞	31⅛	Utd Technol	43¼	43⅞
CBS	52	53⅝	Marathon Oil	62¼	61½	Wachovia	25⅝	25⅞
Columbia Gas	29¼	29½	Marine *Midland*	21¼	21¼	Warner Lambert	19⅝	20¼
Combustion Eng	35⅛	36¼	Martin Marietta	53¼	53	Wells Fargo	27½	27
Comwlth Edison	19½	19⅝	McDonnell	25	28¼	Westinghse Elec	26½	25⅞
Cons Edison	30½	30½	Mead	24	24½	Weyerhauser	27⅛	27¼
Cons Foods	28	28	Merck	85⅝	86	Whirlpool	25⅝	25¼
Cons Power	17⅜	17½	Minnesota Mng	52⅞	52⅝	Woolworth	19⅝	19⅝
Continental Grp	35⅛	34⅝	Mobil Oil	27	27⅞	Xerox Corp	42⅝	42½
Control Data	70	71	Monsanto	67⅛	68	Zenith	13⅝	13⅛
Corning Glass	59⅝	56¼	Morgan J. P.	57¼	56⅝			
CPC Intnl	30⅝	30	Motorola	69	68⅛	**Canadian Prices**	Oct 9	Oct 8
Crane	34¼	34½	NCR Corp	44⅝	47½			
Crocker Int	33⅝	33¼	NL Industries	38⅝	39	*Abitibi*	20	20
Crown Zeller	28¼	29	Nabisco	28½	28⅝	Alcan Alumin	29⅝	29⅞
Dart & Kraft	48⅝	48¼	Nat Distillers	23	23⅛	Algoma Steel	44⅝	44⅛
Deere	36⅝	36⅝	*Nat Med Ent*	20⅝	20⅝	Bell Telephone	17⅝	17⅞
Delta Air	60⅝	61¼	Nat Steel	24	24½	Cominco	56	56
Detroit Edison	11⅛	11⅛	Norfolk West	46½	46⅝	Cons Bathurst	19⅞	19⅝
Disney	51¼	51⅛	NW Bancorp	25⅝	25	Gulf Oil	19½	19½
Dow Chemical	25¼	25⅝	Norton Simon	15⅝	15¼	Hawker/Sid Can	11	11
Dresser Ind	36⅝	36½	Occidental Pet	24½	25	Hudson Bay Mln	23⅝	23⅝
Duke Power	20	20¼	Ogden	30	30⅛	Hudson Bay Oil	41⅞	41⅞
Du Pont	38⅝	38⅝	Olin Corp	21½	21⅞	Imasco	34¼	34¼
Eastern Air	6⅝	6¼	Owens-Illinois	29⅝	29¼	Imperial Oil	27⅞	27⅞
Eastman Kodak	66¼	67⅞	Pacific Gas Elec	21¼	21⅛	Int Pipe	13⅝	13⅝
Eaton Corp	31⅛	30½	Pan Am	2⅞	3	Mass.-Fergsn	2⅝	2⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	25⅝	25¼	*Penney J. C.*	33⅝	31¼	*Royal Trust*	15¼	15¼
Equitable Life	9⅝	9¼	Pennzoil	38½	38⅝	Seagram	80¼	80¼
Esmark	51	50½	Pepsico	35	34½	Steel Co	34	34
Evans P. D.	21	21¼	*Pfizer*	45⅝	45⅝	Thomson N 'A'	19½	19½
Exxon Corp	30⅝	30⅝	Phelps Dodge	36¼	36⅝	Walker Hiram	23¼	23¼
Fed Dept Stores	37⅞	37¼	Philip Morris	49⅞	49⅝	WCT	11	11
Firestone	9⅝	10	Phillips Petrol	40¼	40⅛			
Fst Chicago	18¼	18⅝	Polaroid	21½	22½			
Fst Intrst Bncp	37⅞	37½	PPG Ind	39	39			

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Butcher in £400,000 expansion

By Our Financial Staff

Pyke Holdings, the London-based wholesale and retail butcher, has made a conditional agreement to buy G. W. Biggs (Harrow), a privately owned butcher, for £425,000 in cash *and the rest in shares.*

The purchase is subject to the approval of the issue of 800,000 new shares, bringing the total to about £875,000. The new shares would rank with existing Pyke shares, but they would not be eligible for any dividend declared for the period before June 30, 1981.

Biggs is based in London with interests in the fast food sector. Its results for the year ended September 26 1980, showed pretax profits at £51,000. Net tangible assets were £55,000. Assets covered three properties at a net book value of £435,000.

After the purchase, Biggs managing director and sales director, would join the Pyke board.

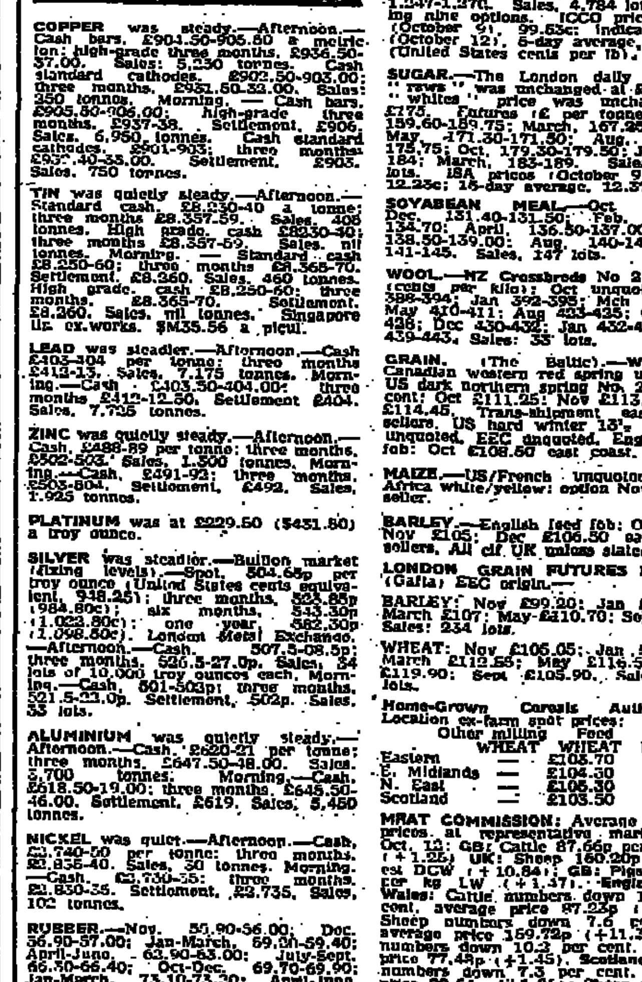
Thames Inv renegotiates £1.8m deal

By Our Financial Staff

Thames Investment & Securities has renegotiated the terms of its £2m acquisition of industrial property from Allied Plant to allow it to meet most of the consideration in cash instead of a £1.85m convertible loan. Thames has already paid more than £1.05m cash and £300,000 more is due on October 31. The sale of a site at Scarborough raised £860,000 towards the £2m price and £500,000 was met in shares. Thames has now received £1.7m from United States company Beverley Hills Savings and Loan Association in exchange for over 667,000 Thames shares, and is negotiating a major property transaction that will bring it closer to applying for a full share quote in London. Thames came to the USM in November 1980.

In April Mr Joseph Benjamin chairman, and a City consortium bought out major shareholder Mr "Tom" Whyte and his associates for about £1m.

Commodities



COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £904.50-905.80 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £936.50-37.00. Sales: 5,230 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £902.50-903.00; three months, £931.50-32.00. Sales: 350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £905.50-906.00; high-grade three months, £937-38. Settlement, £906. Sales, 6,950 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £901-903; three months, £932.40-35.00. Settlement, £903. Sales, 750 tonnes.

TIN was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,230-40 a tonne; three months £8,357-59. Sales, 405 tonnes. High grade, cash £8230-40; three months £8,357-59. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8,250-60; three months £8,365-70. Settlement, £8,360. Sales, 460 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,250-60; three months, £8,365-70. Settlement, £8,260. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.56 a picul.

LEAD was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £403-404 per tonne; three months £412-13. Sales, 7,175 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £403.50-404.00; three months £412-12.50. Settlement £404. Sales, 7,725 tonnes.

ZINC was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £488-89 per tonne; three months, £502-503. Sales, 1,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £491-92; three months, £503-504. Settlement, £492. Sales, 1,925 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £229.50 ($431.80) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 504.65p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 948.25); three months, 523.85p (984.80c); six months, 543.30p (1,022.80c); one year, 582.30p (1,098.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 507.5-08.5p; three months, 526.5-27.0p. Sales, 34 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 501-503p; three months, 521.5-23.0p. Settlement, 502p. Sales, 33 lots.

ALUMINIUM was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £620-21 per tonne; three months, £647.50-48.00. Sales, 3,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £618.50-19.00; three months, £645.50-46.00. Settlement, £619. Sales, 5,450 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,740-50 per tonne; three months, £2,835-40. Sales, 30 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,730-35; three months, £2,830-35. Settlement, £2,735. Sales, 102 tonnes.

RUBBER.—Nov, 55.90-56.00; Dec, 56.90-57.00; Jan-March, 59.30-59.40; April-June, 63.90-63.00; July-Sept, 66.30-66.40; Oct-Dec, 69.70-69.90; Jan-March, 73.10-73.20; April-June, 76.60-76.70; July-Sept, 80-80.10. Sales: 439 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 54.50; Cifs: Nov, 53.30-53.50; Dec, 53.50-54.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,033-1,035; Jan, 1,044-1,045; March, 1,053-1,054; May, 1,055-1,058; July, 1,055-1,059; Sept, 1,055-1,058; Nov, 1,055-1,075. Sales: 1,861 lots including 14 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,235-1,236; March, 1,229-1,230; May, 1,229-1,230; July, 1,231-1,233; Sept, 1,237-1,239; Dec, 1,242-1,248; March, 1,247-1,270. Sales, 4,784 lots including nine options. ICCO prices: daily (October 9), 99.63c; indicator price (October 12), 5-day average, 101.13c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £188; the "whites" price was unchanged at £175. Futures (£ per tonne).—Jan, 159.60-159.75; March, 167.25-167.50; May, 171.30-171.50; Aug, 175.25-175.75; Oct, 179.30-179.50; Jan, 181-184; March, 183-189. Sales, 3,278 lots. ISA prices (October 9), daily, 12.25c; 15-day average, 12.37c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct, 139-141; Dec, 131.40-131.50; Feb, 134.50-134.70; April, 136.50-137.00; June, 138.50-139.00; Aug, 140-143; Oct, 141-145. Sales, 147 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct unquoted; Dec 388-394; Jan 392-395; Mch 403-405; May 410-411; Aug 423-425; Oct 435-436; Dec 430-432; Jan 432-434; Mch 439-443. Sales: 35 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: Oct £111.25; Nov £113.25; Dec £114.45. Trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct £108.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white/yellow: option Nov £86.25 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct £103; Nov £105; Dec £106.50 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES MARKET (Gafta) EEC origin.—

BARLEY: Nov £99.20; Jan £103.90; March £107; May £110.70; Sept £100. Sales: 234 lots.

WHEAT: Nov £105.05; Jan £108.85; March £112.55; May £116.50; July £119.90; Sept £105.90. Sales: 163 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£105.70	£100.
E. Midlands	—	£104.30	£ 98.80
N. East	—	£105.30	£ 99.30
Scotland	—	£103.50	£ 97.50

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct. 12: GB: Cattle 87.66p per kg LW (+1.25) UK: Sheep 160.20p per kg est DCW (+10.84); GB: Pigs 77.45p per kg LW (+1.37). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 11.1 per cent, average price 87.23p (+1.37); Sheep numbers down 7.6 per cent, average price 159.72p (+11.33); Pig numbers down 10.3 per cent, average price 77.48p (+1.45). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 7.3 per cent, average price 89.64p (+1.06); Sheep numbers up 14.4 per cent, average price 158.69p (+13.81); Pig numbers up 4.2 per cent, average price 74.31p (+4.19).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Oct, 310.00-309.50; Nov, 315.50-313.25; Dec, 316.25-316.00; Jan, 319-318.75; Feb, 324.60-320.00; Mar, 325-322.50; Apr, 324.50-323.75; May 325-323.50; June 328-326.00. Sales: 1,741 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov £81.70; Feb £95.90; April £110; Sales: 240 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA.—Assam CTC's met with restricted demand, with prices down between 3p and 5p per kilo, with substantial withdrawals where bids failed to reach sellers' limits, dealers said: Africans came to a strong market at generally dearer rates, and teas valued below 100p showed further gains with Mozambique orthodox sorts a particularly good feature. Sri Lankan teas *saw strong general demand at fully firm to irregularly dearer rates.* South Indian varieties also met strong demand at fully firm to dearer rates. A total of 35,472 packages were on offer.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were Copper fell 3,550 to 108,925; Tin rose 785 to 13,625; Lead rose 1,075 to 47,950; Zinc fell 725 to 83,450; Aluminium rose 625 to 101,475; Nickel fell 342 to 2,754; Silver rose 350,000 to 29,680,000 troy ounces.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14¼%, over £50,000 14½%.



Stock Exchange Prices

Nervous start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS · MEDIUMS · LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B · C — E · F — H · I — L · M — N · O — S · T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
435	350	Camellia Inv	420		..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	320		+10	11.8	3.7	..
332	255	Moran	272		+2	7.1t	2.6	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	•	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	133¾	Warren Plant	243	b	..	14.3	5.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.5	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
26	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£26	..	150	5.8	9.8
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	178	−2	11.4	6.4	11.3
185	93	Milford Docks	129	+9	0.7	0.6	..
193	98	Nesco Inv	145	..	10.0	6.9	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t *Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings.* .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (132)	139+8
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	89+2
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	10+½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	68+2
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	112+7
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£109¼+1¼
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	200-3

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	144 prem-8
Brown J. 25p Ord (76‡)	..	½ prem
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	..	7 prem-2

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 12	Market rates (close) October 12	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8700-9130	$1.8710-8730	0.15-0.05c prem	0.05-0.15c disc
Montreal	$2.2350-2840	$2.2360-2380	0.65-0.75c disc	1.60-1.80c disc
Amsterdam	4.51-60fl	4.51-62fl	1¼-¾c prem	5¼-2¾c prem
Brussels	68.70-69.90f	68.75-90f	28-48c disc	75-95c disc
Copenhagen	13.13-37k	13.14-16k	100-190ore disc	290-435ore disc
Dublin	1.1550-1740p	1.1565-1575p	50-65p disc	120-145p disc
Frankfurt	4.09-16m	4.09-10m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4¾-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	117.50-120.75e	117.75-118.25e	30-145c disc	110-615c disc
Madrid	174.25-176.75p	175.80-176.10p	5-30c disc	55-90c disc
Milan	2178-2213lr	2176½-78½lr	9-11lr disc	37-42lr disc
Oslo	10.75-11.01k	10.75½-77½k	210-105ore prem	595-275ore prem
Paris	10.23-41f	10.23½-24½f	1-2c disc	6-7½c disc
Stockholm	10.13-30k	10.13-15k	245-165ore prem	690-620ore prem
Tokyo	424-34y	425½-36½y	3.60-3.30y prem	8.65-8.50y prem
Vienna	28.60-29.10sch	28.60-65sch	11-8gro prem	22-13gro prem
Zurich	3.42-50f	3.42½-43½f	1¼-¾c prem	4¾-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.9 at 88.5.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 16 Low 15

Week Fixed: 15⅝-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15¼	2 months	15⅛
3 months	14⅞	3 months	14¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⅜-15⅛	3 months	15½
3 months	14¾-14⅞	4 months	15⅜
4 months	14⅞-14⅝	6 months	15
6 months	14¾-14⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15⅝-15½
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15⅝-15¼
3 months	16-15¾	9 months	15¾-15½
4 months	15⅞-15⅝	10 months	15¾-15½
5 months	15⅞-15⅝	11 months	15¾-15½
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15⅝-15¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15¾-15⅝	6 months	15⅜-15¼
3 months	15½-15⅜	12 months	15⅜-15¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15¾	3 months	15½
7 days	15¾	6 months	15½
1 month	15¾	1 year	15⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¾-15⅝ Close 15½

1 week	15⅞-15¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	15½-15⅜
1 month	15⅞-15⅝	9 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	15¾-15⁹⁄₁₆	12 months	15½-15⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 16¼ · 6 months 16

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6155-1.6305
Bahrein	0.7070-0.7100
Finland	8.07-8.11
Greece	102.50-104.50
Hongkong	11.1985-11.2385
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5345-0.5375
Malaysia	4.2710-4.3010
Mexico	47.50-49.00
New Zealand	2.2345-2.2545
Saudi Arabia	6.3840-6.4140
Singapore	3.8960-3.9260
South Africa	1.7540-1.7890

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1575-1.1595
† Canada	1.1944-1.1946
Netherlands	2.4050-2.4090
Belgium	36.68-36.73
Denmark	7.0150-7.0200
West Germany	2.1840-2.1860
Portugal	62.50-63.30
Spain	92.50-92.60
Italy	1162.75-1163.75
Norway	5.7500-5.7600
France	5.4700-5.4800
Sweden	5.4050-5.4150
Japan	227.35-227.65
Austria	15.26-15.31
Switzerland	1.8310-1.8340

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8371-0.8373

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-14¼; seven days, 14½-14¾; one month, 14⅞-15; three months, 15⁷⁄₁₆-15¹¹⁄₁₆; six months, 15⁹⁄₁₆-15¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $451.60 (an ounce); pm, $449.50 close, $448.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $461-463 (£245.25-246.25).
Sovereigns (new): $109-110 (£58-58.50).

Tennis

Britain must face the old enemy on a cold shale battlefield

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

For the second consecutive year and a fourth time in seven years, Britain must play Italy in the Davis Cup competition the team championship of men's tennis. The tie will probably be played in Rome from March 5 to 7. The 1982 draw, made yesterday at the All England Club, Wimbledon, was welcome news for Italy. Still smarting from their unexpected defeat on an indoor court at Brighton last March, they will fancy their chance of exacting a crushing revenge on the shale courts of their homeland.

It may be of some comfort to Britain that, as was evident at Brighton, the present Italian team are old enough to be suffering from a slight erosion of energy and competitive confidence. The fact remains that Italy have been among the four most consistently prominent Davis Cup nations in the 10 years since the abolition of the Challenge round. From 1976 to 1980 they reached the final four times, winning the trophy in 1976.

Britain were runners-up in 1978 and reached the semi-final round this year but, on a shale court in Buenos Aires little more than a week ago, suffered the heaviest defeat in their Davis Cup history. This was an awful reminder of Britain's deficiencies on shale and their essentially modest playing resources. The trip to Argentina gave them nothing except an enhanced respect for such simple pleasures as eating steak.

Britain's record against Italy is equally discouraging. Since 1926, when a team then labelled "England" won 3-2 in Rome, these nations have met seven times in Britain and four times in Italy. Britain's only successes were at Eastbourne in 1933 and Brighton this year.

In Italy they won only three out of 20 matches in four ties. One of those successes, though, offers a germ of hope: in 1979 Christopher Mottram beat Adriano Panatta in straight sets in Rome, a startling example of *lèse-majesté* that must be etched on the minds of both men.

This will be the second time a competition has been sponsored by the Nippon Electric Company and played to a revised format: a combination of circumstances that, as was pointed out yesterday by Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation, has "rejuvenated" the competition.

The 16 stronger nations contest a straightforward knock-out event for the trophy. The rest compete in four zones, the winners earning promotion to the following year's elite. The four teams relegated from the 16 to zonal competition are those who are beaten in the first round and then lose again in a play-off series, contested in the original draw order. This year Chile, India, the Soviet Union and Spain won their zones and will replace Brazil, Japan, Korea and Switzerland.

Whatever happens in Rome, Britain will then have to play either Spain away or New Zealand at home. Assuming that Britain lose in Rome and that New Zealand make the most of their right to choose a location for their first-round tie with Spain, Britain will have to beat the Spaniards on shale in order to stay among the elite. To take a rosier view, what a gratifying coincidence it would be if Britain beat Italy and New Zealand in turn—as they did this year—and then met Argentina again, this time on a court of Britain's choosing.

This seventieth Davis Cup competition will be contested by 58 nations. Only eight have won the trophy: the United States, Australia, Britain, France, and (since the unlamented abolition of the challenge round pushed the door more widely open) South Africa, Sweden, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

In the 1981 competition only the *final has yet to be played*. The United States, beaten 4—1 by Argentina in Buenos Aires last year, are doubtless looking forward to their return match with José Luis Clerc and Guillermo Vilas on an indoor court at Cincinatti from December 11 to 13.

Davis Cup 1982

DRAW: Non-zonal competition: *United States v India; *Sweden v USSR; *Australia v Mexico; *Romania v Chile; Spain v *New Zealand; Italy v *Great Britain; West Germany v *Czechoslovakia; France v *Argentina. (* Denotes seed).

EDMONTON, Alberta: Invitation tournament: Semi-final round: B Borg (Sweden) beat W Fibak (Poland) 6—2, 5—7, 6—2; J L Clerc (Argentina) beat B Gottfried (US) 6—4, 6—1.

TEL AVIV: Grand Prix tournament: Final: M Purcell (US) beat P Hjertquist (Sweden) 6—1, 6—1. Doubles: semi-final round: S Meister and V Winitsky (US) beat M Purcell and V van Patten (US), 6—7, 6—3, 7—3, J Feaver (GB) and S Krulevitz (US) beat P Feigle (Austria) and Hjertquist (Sweden), 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

OLDSMAR, Florida: Women's tournament: Final: M Navratilova (US) beat B Bunge (W Germany), 5—7, 6—2, 6—0. Doubles: R Casals (US) and W Turnbull (Australia) beat Miss Navratilova (US) and R Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—4.

SYDNEY: Australian Indoor Championships: First round (US unless stated): F Taygan beat C Miller (Australia), 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Tim Gullikson beat P Rennert, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; B Manson beat S Stewart, 6—3, 6—4; Tom Gullikson beat C Fancutt (Australia), 6—3, 7—6; R Tanner beat C Johnstone (Australia), 6—4, 7—6.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 1,965 pts (16 tournaments); 2, 3, J McEnroe (US) 1,660 (11); equal 3, J L Clerc (Argentina), 1,417 (11), J Connors (US), 1,417 (13); 5, G Vilas (Argentina) 1,316 (15); 6, B Borg (Sweden), 1,139 (8); 7, E Teltscher (US), 896

Boxing

Scaffolder Ferris falls down on the job

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Neville Meade, of Swansea, last night became the oldest boxer at 33 to win for the first time the British heavyweight title at Aston Villa leisure centre, improving on Henry Cooper's record of regaining the title at 36 when he beat Jack Bodell in 1970.

Meade ended Ferris's six-month reign in two minutes 40 seconds of the first round. He hit Ferris with a perfectly timed right that sent the Irishman from Inniskillen flat on to his face and the force of his facing hitting the ground helped to knock him, as they say, in the trade "spark out".

The Irishman, who is a scaffolder could not have fallen faster or harder if he had fallen down in his other job. Meade said afterwards that he had planned to knock Ferris out in the fourth round because Ferris had been cheeky to him: "He called me old and fat".

It was a search and destroy mission as far as the big Jamaican heavyweight was concerned and the quicker the better to save his monolithic legs. Finding the Irishman was easy, for he was there in front of him as plain as a milky bar, jabbing and hooking while Meade took measured step after measured step to plot the course of his bombs. Destruction must have been sweet.

Meade has a sleepy look about him and the way he was just managing to get out of the way of some of Ferris's jabs must have encouraged the Irishman to chance his arm. Ferris grew more and more confident as the bout entered the second minute and found the challenger an easy target.

But then he tried to follow through just when Meade was coming forward. The Jamaican tapped him on the chin with his left and then sent his full 16st 3lb into his right fist that landed full on Ferris's chin. The Irishman must have blacked out instantaneously as his head and body spun round facing the opposite way to his feet and struck the floor.

His corner, stunned momentarily, could only watch in silence as the referee, Mike Jacobs, took up the count. It was only a formality. He said afterwards that he could have counted to a hundred.

This is only the third time that the British heavyweight championship has ended in the first round.

Welterweight: Martin McGough (Coventry) beat Granville Allen (Wolverhampton), first; Steve Early (Coventry) beat Roger Guest (Dudley), fourth.
Light-Heavy: Jarlath McGough (Coventry) beat Lee White (Morden), pts.
Heavy: Neville Meade (Swansea) knocked out Gordon Ferris (Birmingham), first.

Football: A trail of violence, corruption and insolvency around the world

So you thought England had problems . . .

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

England will be left out in the cold *tomorrow* when the four other home countries bask in the warmth of their World Cup dreams. Enough icy accusations have already been thrown at Ron Greenwood's team and now that Switzerland have given them a reprieve, it is an appropriate moment to put away insular pessimism, open the window and look at the world outside.

Seven of the 24 finalists in Spain next summer are known. Poland added their name to the list by beating East Germany on Saturday to take an unassailable lead in group seven.

Yet their opening tie last December finished 15 minutes early in a hail of controversy when the Yugoslav referee, Mr Maksimovic, allowed their second goal against Malta to stand, a decision that so incensed the home crowd that the match had to be abandoned after the ensuing riot.

Mr Maksimovic was demoted as an international referee by the Yugoslav federation but he is in good, or at least numerous company in disgrace in his homeland. Thirty of his colleagues were recently suspended for allegedly helping the cause of Maribor, a second division side who spent five long years fighting relegation. Two club officials supplied information to the police, whose sources said that the sum involved was £15,000.

Poland complete their programme next month at home to Malta, whose leading goalscorer of all time is Xuereb—with three goals.

Of the other six qualifiers, two do so automatically. Spared distractions their domestic seasons might have been expected to unfold smoothly. But not a bit of it.

In Argentina (the World Cup holders), the home programme was recently completed, with Boca Juniors taking the title with the help of Maradona, the young man destined to be the star in Spain next year. *He scored a penalty in the final*, decisive match—a 1—1 draw against Racing Club, who finished with only nine men. Boca, however, ended the match with even fewer participants. They had three players sent off.

In all, 179 were dismissed during the season, River Plate setting a record by contributing 22 of them. The oddest involved a Talleres striker with the unlikely name of Bravo. Substituted, he refused to leave until ordered to do so by the referee.

Boca bought Maradona from Argentinos Juniors for about £2m, but cannot afford to pay even their own players' salaries. Because the transfer fee had not been met, one of their inspired if fearful opponents, Colon de Santa Fe, argued that he should not be allowed to play against them. The authorities disagreed but Colon, 2—0 down, walked off in the second half because they said that the referee had insulted them.

Not only were all of Colon's players eventually suspended for their last two games and the club subsequently relegated, but the referee was also promptly taken down to the local police station and charged with causing a public disturbance. Colon later asked for the championship to be annulled because there were so many irregularities. They cited the case of San Lorenzo, also relegated, whose manager had instructed the ballboys to *waste* time. One zealous individual even ran onto the pitch to catch a throughball meant for the opposition number nine.

All the Argentine clubs are financially unstable, but Boca's debts are so heavy that they may be forced to sell Maradona, perhaps to the United States. Colon and San Lorenzo went down because most of their players, unpaid from the previous season, became free agents and left. With no transfer money coming in, the two clubs could not go out and buy replacements.

All the leading clubs in the World Cup's host country Spain, the other automatic qualifiers, are equally troubled by lack of money. Fifty-four in the top three divisions owe £1.4m between them, mainly in back pay to players, all of whom became strikers at the beginning of the season. One of those in difficulty is Levante, who sprinkled £200,00 in the direction of Cruyff last season. The leading scorer last season was Quini, of Barcelona, even though he spent a month out of the game in the hands of kidnappers.

Atletico Madrid were in turmoil even before the strike was resolved. During a summer tournament their star player, Dirceu, of Brazil, was substituted by their manager, Garcia Traid, and the two later exchanged such charming compliments as "Traid knows less than nothing about football" and "Dirceu is here just for some easy money". The comments cost Mr Traid his job four days after signing a new contract and Dirceu £10,000.



Maradona: his talents cost Boca Juniors £2m.

Dirceu may also be transfered back to Brazil, who are through as winners of group one in South America. They will be captained by Socrates Brasileiro Sampaio de Sousa Ferreira Oleveira, a 27-year-old doctor who plays for Corinthians. He was reprimanded for not celebrating enough after scoring by his manager, Vicente Mateus, who would do well to have words with FIFA. Socrates, the Brazilian players' spokesman, agreed to make more of a show as long as he received a bonus.

"The game became popular because it was considered an art, but too many pitches are now becoming battlegrounds". The philosophy of Socrates can easily be understood by taking a Libertadores Cup game as an example. Flamengo and Atletico Mineiro were involved in a playoff and, after 35 minutes, Mineiro's international centre forward, Reinaldo, was sent off for persistent fouls. Three of his colleagues protested so vehemently that they immediately joined him in the dressing room.

The other 18 players then retreated to safety as officials and supporters invaded the pitch. When they returned half and hour later, Mineiro's international goalkeeper, Leite fell in apparent pain. The referee's solution was to order him off as well, "to put an end to all this clowning". As Mineiro were then down to six men, the match had to be abandoned and played out in the courts.

Even there it was far from peaceful. The two clubs accused each other of "incentivation", a common practice in Brazil, with payments being offered for sides to gain "good results". All that in a country where one team, Palmeiras, are led onto the pitch by a friar and another, Olimpia, were recently watched by an audience of 540.

Olimpia should worry. In Peru, winners of group two in South America, interest is even less keen. Atletico Chalaco did not start the season in the most flamboyant fashion, and after scoring seven and conceding four in their first 10 games, they played their eleventh against Lean de Huanuco in front of 58 paying spectators.

The football association of the other South American representatives, Chile, threatened to resign unless they *received a bigger share of the* pools proceeds, a dispute that was settled in their favour only after the president, General Pinochet, had intervened. He also stepped in last year to save Colo Colo, the most popular club, who were about to avoid bankruptcy by auctioning all their installations.

Belgium, the only European nation to have qualified so far from a full group, had their season interrupted after three games. As a result of a prolonged bribery investigation, Beerschot were relegated and Beringen, the offended club, promoted in their place. Beringen, incidentally, lost their first match in the first division against Winterslag, whose supporters had rioted the previous week and who are Arsenal's next opponents in the Uefa Cup.

And those are the seven successful countries. Others already out of the World Cup are now paying the price of failure. Seventeen of the Paraguayan national squad are suing their football association for non-payment of bonuses and salaries, estimated at £13,000. Australia, currently hosting the world youth championships, spent £400,000 on a lost cause and then heard that their league sponsors, who donate more than £250,000 each year, had withdrawn their support.

The authorities in Cyprus, yet to gain a point in group two, *are currently* investigating allegations of the "fixing" of domestic matches last season. Managers, players, referees and journalists were invited to submit evidence to a committee of three. All but the journalists, interestingly enough, denied that any irregularities had taken place.

Even those at the front of the qualification queue should not be omitted. Italy, joint leaders with Yugoslavia in group five, had their prepara*tions disturbed* by the loss of their centre forward, Rossi, implicated in the bribery and betting scandal. Bettega and his club, Juventus, recently asked for an amnesty, but the idea was rejected and Rossi will not be available until April.

West Germany, unbeaten, and joint leaders with Austria in group one, have temporarily lost the services of Schuster, who is in disagreement with the manager, Jupp Derwall. The allegations of the national goalkeeper, Schumacher, cannot have helped either. He recently stated that drugs are widely used in the Bundesliga.

Hooliganism would not seem to be a likely problem in the Soviet Union, at the top of group three with Wales and Czechoslovakia. Yet the trouble described as "a spoonful of tar in a barrel full of honey" by the newspaper *Sovietsky Sport* increased so rapidly recently that Lev Yashin, their legendary goalkeeper, toured Moscow and appeared on television to appeal to youngsters.

England may after all claim a place in Spain after an undignified scramble. But at least for all the inflated transfer fees, fixture congestion, falling attendances and crowd trouble here, the rest of the world has reason to feel that the grass in the fields of England is indeed cleaner.

Land speed record

British attempt called off in bad weather

From John Hiscock
Los Angeles, Oct 12

Heavy rains have forced Richard Noble, of Britain, to abandon his attempt to beat the world land speed record.

Two days of rain have flooded the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah, where he and his team of 20 were hoping to beat the record of 631 mph set up in 1970.

The decisive attempt has so far cost Noble, aged 38, from Twickenham, and his crew an estimated sum of £800,000.

He said last night: "We are all extremely disappointed after seven years of hard work. If we could have had another five days of good weather we would have got up to 650 mph."

In preliminary trials, Noble attained a speed of 485 mph in his four-ton car, Thrust II.

Trouble developed, however, when ridges appeared in the salt flats and a new track had to be smoothed out every day.

Weather forecasters predict further rain and the possibility of snow for the area, so Noble and his team are returning to Britain with the car.

Noble, with no racing background, started the Thrust project because he wanted to do something for Britain. His ill-fated first car, Thrust I, disintegrated on a race track. More than 170 British firms donated money to sponsor him in his attempt.

He has not ruled out the possibility of a further attempt early *next year and he said he was con*sidering the possibility of moving the site either to Australia or South Africa.

Borough to carry on

Blackpool Borough rugby league club is to carry on despite fears that the resignation of seven directors would force the club into liquidation.

Following a lengthy meeting of the remaining five directors yesterday the club chairman Reg Barker denied that his new vice chairman and major shareholder Derek Fearns would pull out. He did say that the club could manage for the time being with a board of only five.

Basketball

Solent line up to experts' expectations

By Nicholas Harling

With the new season not a month old, Solent, last season's second division champions, are staking a claim to the National League title just as many of the pundits said they would.

Under the astute direction of Tom Wisman, who has just been appointed coach to the England team, Solent have won all their four league games, two of them in the north west at the weekend. They beat Manchester 109—91 and Liverpool 115—55, Johnson, the club's new American collecting 61 points in the two games, Salers 50 and Tatham 33 to make Solent's fixture at Crystal Palace tomorrow week all the more eagerly awaited.

Palace, for their part, are still undefeated following their 93—61 success at Talbot Guildford, who were in contention until half-time, after which Byrd (23 points), Roma (22) and Bell (20) had things more their way.

The closest game was that in which Sunderland beat Avalino 79—76. Cooper (33) and Kinzer (20) were both on form for the home side but Cornelius (20), Darnell (18) and David Lloyd (16) kept Sunderland in front.

Without Maguire, who strained ankle ligaments in training, Cantabrica Kingston rarely looked like making John Carr Doncaster have to sweat for their victory. Dassie (27), who missed almost as many points as he scored, and Croft (26) performed valiantly for Kingston but Doncaster were well worth their 106—83 win. Everett, their new American, and Bell scored 25 points apiece, one more than Day.

Leicester All Stars sprung the main surprise in the first round of the Asda National Cup but the second division side were indebted to 44 points from their new American. Hedd for the 107—81 elimination of first division TCB Brighton. Another American newcomer Overton, who is, however, no stranger to the National League, helped his latest club Colchester overcome their second division rivals. Camden with 35 points, Colchester won 114—104.

Liverpool, who must be envying the prolific scoring of other clubs' Americans since Pyatt and Williams are hardly doing business for them, came within three points of being ousted by another second division team, Bolton Wanderers, who finally succumbed 100—98.

Yachting

Masts suffer in rough seas around world

Cape Town, Oct 12.—Ten of the 28 entries in the 26,000-mile Round the World yacht race have now arrived in Cape Town and an 11th, the South African entry Xargo III, is expected tomorrow. Among the arrivals at the weekend were Euromarche, skippered by the Frenchman Eric Tabarly, and Alaska Eagle, which was sailed to victory by Cornelis van Rietschoten in the previous race under her former name, Flyer.

Van Rietschoten arrived in Cape Town in his current yacht, also named Flyer, on October 4, finishing first at the end of the first leg of the race from Portsmouth. Of the 28 entries, 21 reported damage ported broken forestays and three were dismasted in choppy seas.

An Italian entry, La Barca Laboratoria, which was dismasted a few days ago, is to rejoin the race at the end of the second leg in Auckland. The other entries in Cape Town, which is due to end at Portsmouth next March or April, are scheduled to leave Cape Town for Auckland on October 31.

McKenzie has his work cut out

By Srikumar Sen

Such is show business, or just business, that the European light-welterweight title bout between Antonio Guinaldo, of Spain, and Clinton McKenzie, of Britain, takes second place on the Albert Hall bill tonight to a 10-rounder between the world number one flyweight contender, Charlie Magri and a fifteenth-ranked Mexican, Juan Diaz.

No doubt the little man from Stepney is the biggest draw *in* Britain. He is exciting to watch and there is always the added thrill of seeing how many more Mexican clouts on the chin he can take. With the world title only six months or so away there should not be too many more. But measured in rounds McKenzie has always given better value. Three of his four title bouts have gone 15 rounds and the other 14 while Magri has bowled over his opponents in quick time.

McKenzie's last two bouts against Des Morrison and Sylvester Mittee were universally acclaimed the best of the year. And for this contest his connexions have sold £4,000 worth of tickets. McKenzie is going to give value again.

Though his opponent has a reputation in Britain of being a quitter, having done what is now known in the trade as a Roberto Duran on Jim Watt three years ago in Glasgow, that is the only blemish on the Spaniard's record from 43 bouts, which include two defeats.

McKenzie's manager, George Francis, rates Guinaldo as a boxer of some class who has suddenly found a knockout punch. The Spaniard is also vicious and wants the world title. With a deadly right cross snaking out at McKenzie from a three-inch taller man the British boxer will have to work all the way.

Or as Mr Francis puts it: "A good boxer and a good fighter is good chemistry". So the contest should start bubbling quickly.

Mr Francis has used Charm Chiteule, of Zambia, a featherweight, for speed and John Mugabe, of Uganda, a powerful light-middleweight who was beaten in the Moscow Olympic final by a Cuban, to test McKenzie's ability to get out of the way of the right hand.

McKenzie has faced these two men for four weeks in Mr Francis's Highgate gym. But Mr Francis believes that McKenzie will have to be at his best to beat the Spaniard, who is not only coming here to defend his title but to wipe out the memory of that night at Kelvin Hall. In that case the contest would be even better than those McKenzie gems at the York Hall, Bethnal Green and the Wembley Conference Centre.

McLeish turns up to drop out and pleases Stein

Scotland's World Cup plans suffered a blow yesterday when their central defender Alex McLeish was sent home from the team's Glasgow headquarters. The 22-year-old Aberdeen player, struggling with an ankle injury since last Saturday, had not made sufficient improvement to convince either himself or Jock Stein, the manager that he will be fit to face Northern Ireland in Belfast tomorrow.

McLeish returned to Aberdeen just as the rest of his team colleagues prepared for a light workout at Hampden Park after which Mr Stein said: "The boy realised he was fighting a losing battle.

"The injury showed no great improvement overnight and Alex came to appreciate that he would not be able to play. I think he made the right decision by telling me in good time. He is obviously upset but at least he stood himself in good stead for the future. He showed just by turning up that he is keen and dependable, although I've always felt that if people don't want to put themselves out for Scotland there *is* something wrong with them.

In the absence of McLeish Mr Stein has three men battling for the central defenders places. Burns, who missed yesterday's training after completing the medical formality in his transfer to Leeds United, Miller and Hansen are the contenders.

McIlroy, a key player in Northern Ireland's challenge for a place in Spain, is troubled by a bruised knee, but the Manchester United man should be fit to link up with O'Neill of Manchester City in midfield.

A repeat of last season's 1—1 *draw at Hampden Park* would keep Irish hopes alive. Billy Bingham, their manager, is optimistic. "I hardly need to motivate the players—they are so keen I might have to calm them down", he said.

The hopes of Wales, who must beat Iceland by a large margin to maintain their hopes of qualifying for the Spain finals next summer, were improved when Thomas joined the squad training for the match with Iceland on the same night. The Everton player received a groin injury at West Ham United on Saturday but should play at Swansea.

Several players on the fringe of the Welsh team will be trying *to underline their senior claims* in tonight's under 21 international against France at Newport.

Lawrenson, Liverpool's £900,000 defender, could be asked to play in midfield for the Republic of Ireland in their crucial tie with France in Dublin tomorrow. Already without experienced international midfield men Daly of Coventry City and Grealish of Brighton and Hove Albion, the Irish manager Eion Hand will probably use Lawrenson *in* an emergency role if Moran of Manchester United and O'Leary of Arsenal are both passed fit to form the central defensive partnership.

It is a match the Irish must win to have any chance of reaching the finals. Even if they can revenge last year's defeat in Paris, they must rely on The Netherlands drawing with Belgium on the same night and with France next month. They feel they are due a change of luck, having had seemingly valid goals disallowed during defeats against both France and Belgium.

After six defeats in seven matches the French Manager Michel Hidalgo has named an experimental side. He has omitted three experienced internationals, *Genghini, the midfield player*, Six, a winger and J Zimako, a striker. First caps go to Bellone of Monaco, in preference to Six, and Girard of Bordeaux, who plays in midfield alongside the experienced St Etienne trio of Platini, Lopez and Larios.

Went leaves Orient 20 days on

Paul Went resigned as Orient manager yesterday, after 20 days in the job, and accused the club of not giving him a chance.

After five defeats in a row Mr Went, who was appointed on September 22, was summoned by the Orient chairman, Brian Winston, on Sunday. As a result Mr Went asked "to be relieved of his managerial duties" to allow Mr Winston to find a more experienced man, probably Ken Knighton, formerly of Sunderland.

Mr Went said: "I know I can offer a lot to football. But you must have the opportunity and the backing. Without those two, you might as well get out.

"I worked very *hard* for the past three or four months with the club, so I feel very disillusioned. Now I'm going to sit down and think about whether I want to stay in football or get out."

It is the second time in three months that struggling Orient have been without a manager. The first time was after Mr Winston arranged the sale of John Chiedozie to Notts County, which led to Jimmy Bloomfield's departure.

Mr Went's managerial career is among the shortest on record, beating Tommy Docherty's 28 days in his first period at Queen's Park Rangers, and Brian Clough's 44 days at Leeds United.

Mr Winston said: "We live in a world where points are more important than people. That hurts me, but I do not regret having given Paul the chance. He worked 24 hours a day to put things right. My view is that he took the right job at the wrong time. Circumstances and time were against him and with no points in the bag the pressures just built up."

Orient have won only one game, with one draw from their first nine league games and are already two points adrift at the bottom.

Years have taken their toll, but Best's genius remains

By a *Special Correspondent*

Brentford 8 San Jose 2

George Best was the centre of attention at Griffin Park, last night, but ie was perhaps an event he will want to forget, because his San Jose Earthquakes side were overwhelmed by Brentford.

Despite a first half notable more for its sprlinkling of spectacular goals than football to delight the purists, there were momentary gimpses of Best's genius. At times, though, he was visibly frustrated as his vision and superb passing failed to inspire his less gifted team colleagues. Undoubtedly 35-year-old Best's touches are still there, but, sadly, the pace has gone and, as a result, he now has to rely on his vision.

The 4,000 crowd, however, were not disappointed by the man they had come to see. Best's delightful ball juggling, several razor-sharp passes and one brilliant run overshadowed three first-half goals from Brentford's young striker, Gary Johnson, as the Londoners raced to a 5—1 interval lead.

Bowen increased Brentford's lead after the break and took his individual tally to three, but the most appreciative applause of the night was for an inch-perfect crossfield pass from Best. Yet if this match signified anything, it highlighted the enormous gulf between league football in this country and its counterpart in the United States.

In the end, the result did not matter, but in some respects it was a sad night. Those of us who came to see the mercurial skills and breathtaking pace of, arguably, the greatest footballer ever to the play the game were always on to a loser.

BRENTFORD: McKellar; Salmon, Johnson, McNichol, Kruse, Hurlock, Booker, Bowen, G Johnson, Walker, Roberts, Crown.
SAN JOSE EARTHQUAKES: Parker; Etherington, Hunter, Shulz, Silveira, Cahill, McAllister, Horvath, Lindsay, Irving, Best, Perez.
Referee: C White (Middlesex).

Coventry deny increasing Coppell offer

Steve Coppell was told yesterday that there was still a place for him at Manchester United—if his form improved. He was relegated to substitute for last Saturday's Manchester derby and Coventry and Arsenal have had bids of £750,000 for him rejected. Coventry deny that they are ready to increase their offer.

Leeds United have completed the £400,000 signing of Kenny Burns from Nottingham Forest. He will make his first appearance at centre back against West Bromwich Albion at Elland Road on Saturday.

The International Football Federation (FIFA), attacking astronomical transfer fees, have called for a tightening of the rules on *payment* by instalments.

Liverpool to contest world event

The persistence of the Liverpool chairman, John Smith, and the club secretary, Peter Robinson, has given the European Cup holders the opportunity to become England's first World Club championship winners.

Liverpool are to play the South American club champions—yet to be decided—in Tokyo on December 13. But Mr Smith said their initial approach to the Football League for permission to play the game was refused.

Mr Smith said Liverpool had wanted to play in the home and away final on the two previous occasions they qualified

"We pressed our request again because we felt that it was important that the nation which gave football to the world should be represented at this top prestige game. And at Liverpool we want to have our name on every trophy at least once because we believe the game is all about winning." Mr Smith said.

Last year, when the sponsorship of Toyota made a one-match final on neutral territory possible, Brian Clough and his players had to fit the tiring air journey between a Saturday league match and an FA Cup tie the following weekend. This time, with the help of Birmingham City, Liverpool will have a less frantic week. They play Birmingham on the preceding Tuesday.

Dennis forfeits wages and bonus

The Birmingham City defender Mark Dennis, has been fined a week's wages and his win bonus for being sent off during Saturday's 4—0 victory over Southampton at St Andrews. The England under-21 international's dismissal, the fifth of his short career, came after he had clashed with the former England captain Alan Ball, who was also sent off.

Official apology for unruly crowd

Auckland, Oct 12.—Charles Dempsey, director of New Zealand's World Cup campaign, said today he had written to the International Football Federation (FIFA) apologising for unruly crowd scenes following New Zealand's 2—1 defeat by Kuwait on Saturday. The referee, who awarded Kuwait two penalties and gave them 33 free kicks to New Zealand's 10, was mobbed after the match and one linesman received a facial cut.

Goddard for 'England'

The Aston Villa striker, Peter Withe, and the Ipswich defender, Mick Mills, have been forced to withdraw from Ron Greenwood's England XI to play a London FA side Highbury tonight as part of the London FA's centenary

ENGLAND SQUAD: J Corrigan (Manchester City), T Butcher (Ipswich), P Neal (Liverpool), P Thompson (Liverpool), D Watson (Southampton), S Hunt (Coventry), T McDermott (Liverpool), B Robson (Manchester United), R Wilkins (Manchester United), S Coppell (Manchester United), K Keegan (Southampton), T Morley (Aston Villa), P Goddard (West Ham).

Yesterday's results

FA CUP: Second qualifying round, replays: Farnborough Town 3, Wick 0, Bath 1, Cheltenham 2; Droylesden 3, Netherfield 1 (after extra time).
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 2, Runcorn 2; Worcester 4, Maidstone 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round replay: Kidderminster 0, Witney Town 2. Southern division: Poole 1, Wealdstone 2; Salisbury 1, Fareham Town 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock 2, Bangor City 7.
TESTIMONIAL (P Price): Luton Town 2, Tottenham Hotspur 2.
OTHER MATCH: Brentford 8, San Jose Earthquakes 3.
SCHOOLS RUGBY: Dean Close 17, Chosen Hill 3.

Rugby Union

Great game needs more concern and fewer fixtures

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Few people can be better qualified than Dan Hearn to answer the question: what can be done *now*, in a school context to reduce the risk of cervical injuries?

As I reported last week, this former England centre, who can still turn out for Harlequins at 17 after an injury had put paid to his active career in 1967, spent the early months of 1981 in New Zealand, where the home Union produced several experimental ideas for group level last summer. Hearn stresses that schoolmasters must be seen to show genuine concern with the problem and take whatever action they can within certain limitations—otherwise parents may not allow their children to play the game of rugby.

He makes the point, which may surprise some of us here, that no school in New Zealand compels boys to play it: "We must monitor what is going on in that country at under 19 level" he says "to see if their law modifications are reducing spinal injuries. If we feel that law changes might help, we must press for those changes".

He concedes that changing the law at international level is not something that can be achieved overnight. Both staffs and boys, he insists, must be made aware of the possible dangers. Adequate physical preparation must be a prerequisite and correct techniques must be taught. School coaches do not have enough time to prepare boys because of overloaded fixture lists (quite apart from internal house games). Holiday training camps prepare the best and older boys, but too many start their fixtures not even game hard. Hearn's answer is to have fewer fixtures, which should start a week later.

Coaches must know what skills to teach, how to teach and how to motivate without "psyching up" players and without exuberant touchline behaviour. There must be correct selections in the front row, with coaches needing to look for boys with short necks who have upper body strength. At no level should a boy be put in the front row before he has been taught the basics.

Loss of consciousness for however short a time, should always be treated as serious. The player should not be allowed to continue. Doctors suggest a 14-days rest and Hearn is adamant that coaches should comply with this verdict, whatever their next fixture might be. Mouthguards, which must be fitted by a dentist, should become the norm. Referees should be encouraged to take early steam out of games, and to determine the tone of a contest. Finally, there should be consideration, as a local law, of getting the two front rows to join together in a scrummage before the rest of their respective units.

Hearn fervently believes that rugby has a decisive role to play in a school curriculum. In his report *Making Rugby Football Safer*, he avers that it must be good for youngsters to train and develop their physiques; to develop skills that quicken the eye and the reflexes; to be put in a situation where physical courage is demanded; to participate in a team sport (in an age of individualism) sacrificing time and patience for the collective good; to learn to cope with the highs and the lows and to learn that essential quality of self control. Last but not least, *to accept that the rule of law in* rugby, as in life, must be final.

McDowell fit again

Cumbria recall Neil McDowell in the centre for their county championship match against Lancashire next Saturday. The Gosforth player will captain the side with Mike Lowther (Netherhall) moving to the wing.

Walker replaces Malouf on Australia's tour

Sydney, Oct 12.—Lance Walker, aged 25, of Sydney's Parramatta club, was tonight named as replacement hooker on Australia's tour of Britain. He will leave here on Wednesday to replace Bruce Malouf, who broke a leg during practice in London yesterday, for the opening tour match in Leicester on Saturday.

Walker's selection was announced by the Australian Rugby Union secretary, John Dedrick, after he had consulted the national selectors and the tour coach, Bob Templeton, in England.

Dedrick said it had not been decided whether Malouf would stay with the team or return home. "The injury is not as bad as first thought, but I understand he'll be in plaster for six or eight weeks", he said.—Reuter.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

UNDER 21 INTERNATIONAL: Wales v France (at Newport, 7.15).
FOURTH DIVISION: Northampton v Blackpool.
CENTENARY MATCH: London FA v England XI (at Highbury).
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet v Dagenham; Dartford v AP Leamington; Enfield v Weymouth; Stafford Rangers v Frickley.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bromsgrove v Bridgend; Milton Keynes v Taunton; Minehead v Barry; Stourbridge v Corby. Southern division: Aylesbury v Dorchester; Canterbury v Tonbridge; Dunstable v Basingstoke; Gosport v Ashford; Hastings v Dover; Hillingdon v Welling United; Thanet United v Addlestone and Weybridge.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Worksop; Macclesfield v Southport; Marine v Lancaster; Morecambe v Witton Albion.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham v Plymouth (3.0); Chelsea v West Ham (2.15); Orient v Q.P. Rangers (2.0); Southampton v Crystal Palace. Postponed: Birmingham City v Tottenham Hotspur.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Arnold v Long Eaton; Belper v Shepshed; Eastwood Town v Ilkeston; Spalding v Boston.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow Town v Leytonstone and Ilford; Hendon v Walthamstow Avenue; Slough Town v Borcham Wood; Woking v Harrow Borough. First division: Aveley v Ware; Chesham United v Kingstonian; Hertford Town v Clapton; Hornchurch v Tilbury; Lewes v Walton and Hersham; Metropolitan Police v Epsom and Ewell; Oxford City v Wembley; St Albans City v Maidenhead United. Second division: Camberley Town v Windsor and Eton; Eastbourne United v Corinthian-Casuals; Epping Town v Basildon United; Hemel Hempstead v Letchworth GC; Hungerford Town v Egham Town; Worthing v Horsham.
HITACHI CUP: Second round: Cheshunt v Wycombe Wanderers. Replay: Sutton United v Leatherhead.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Barking v Woodford Town.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead v Redhill; Haringey Borough v Burnham; Leyton-Wingate v Grays; Marlow v Harefield; Uxbridge v Ruislip Manor; Whyteleafe v Horley.
RUGBY UNION: Harrogate v Durham University.
ROAD RUNNING: Honiton Marathon.
SQUASH: Welsh Masters' Grand Prix (Meadow Court, Swansea).

Start delayed

Palamos, Spain, Oct 21.—Some of the opening races of the windglider world championship were postponed until Tuesday because of lack of wind. One lap of the women's race was completed and it was won by Anne Marie Koelbach, West Germany.

Power boating

WINDERMERE: Annual meeting: National records: T Williams (Rickmansworth), 105.55 mph (circuit catamaran); A Chesman (Coventry), 98.[illegible] mph (R2 hydroplane); L Moore (Sutton Coldfield), 87.[illegible] mph (R1 stock hydroplane); P Ginge (Walsall), 75.25 mph (NSD circuit sports catamaran); W Taylor (Bristol), 70.41 mph (NSE circuit sports catamaran); D Scarbrow (Windsor), 67.73 mph (NE circuit monohull).

Motor racing

Stewart thinking hard over £3m comeback

Jackie Stewart, a former world motor racing champion, said yesterday that he was considering a £3m offer to drive again and would decide within a fortnight. James Hunt, another former world champion, has been offered £2.6m to return to the wheel.

Before leaving London by Concorde for New York, Stewart said: "It looks as if James may be coming back and Niki Lauda. The sort of offer I have had is very difficult to turn down. If all three of us came back it would be the greatest thing on earth for motor racing."

Stewart said that he was offered £2m 18 months ago to race for one year and had recently had calls pressing him to go back for more money. "Although I feel I made the right decision when I retired at the top the offer is very attractive and the figures are ridiculous. I don't really need the money but it's a hell of a hard job to turn down millions."

Hunt said: "I don't need the money and when I retired it was for reasons of self-preservation and that reason doesn't change. I will make my decision known to Brabham in Las Vegas in about two weeks' time."

John Blunsden writes: Coming so soon after Lauda's decision to return with an undisclosed team (although he carried out a test drive with McLaren), one could be forgiven for believing that the linking of Stewart's and Hunt's names with comebacks is a case of the two former world champions thinking "anything you can do I can do better".

I prefer to believe that it is the big-time sponsors who are setting the pace this time and that neither Stewart nor Hunt had any intention of making a grand prix come-back until such vast sums of money were dangled tantalizingly in front of them.

The offer of £3m for Stewart and £2.6m for Hunt is an indication of the strength of feeling among those who hold the purse strings that the sport is sadly lacking in charismatic figures. There is little doubt that the prospect of Lauda, Stewart and Hunt back in action, all three determined to make a point not only with each other but with the current front-liners, it is understandably attractive to any promoter. However, I cannot believe that more than one former world champion will be on the starting grid next season. (Lauda has confirmed his intentions to return.)

For Stewart, three times a champion, the reasons for declining an offer which I feel sure he would consider to be foolhardily excessive for a driver who has been out of action for eight years are considerable. The most important is that since retiring he has developed a highly successful and lucrative business career embracing television, promotional activities and expensive consultancy work, much of which would have to be abandoned if he were to make a serious comeback (and anything other than a 100 per cent effort would be contrary to his nature).

There are two reasons why I believe that Hunt will decline the offer of such a healthy improvement to his bank balance. I believe he ceased to enjoy his racing a considerable time before he retired and he was much more relaxed after he had given up.

Second, he listed as a main reason for his decision the fact that cars had progressed to the point where the driver was becoming a relatively insignificant part of the performance equation. If that was true in 1979 it is doubly so today and scarcely any but the most hungry of drivers has a good thing to say about the current breed of formula one cars from the cockpit.

No one can blame companies for trying to entice former stars out of retirement with offers they may find quite difficult to refuse but how sad that it should be necessary in the first place. Grand prix racing needs more star appeal from among its current participants.

Stewart: no money problems.

Racing

Syndicate spurn a fistful of dollars to keep High Top in England

By Michael Phillips

A $4.8m bid which would have taken the stallion, High Top, to the United States has been thwarted, because members of the syndicate voted against the deal.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for English breeders to retain the best in face of colossal competiion from abroad. In the United States fiscal arrangements make it much easier to indulge in huge investment in the thoroughbred; in Ireland stud owners get a much better deal from the government than they do in this country. So it is nice to report an instance when a big offer for one of our more successful stallions has failed.

The bid of $4,800,000 was made by the massive Gainesway Farm, in Kentucky, for the 13-year-old High Top, who has stood on the Woodland Stud in Newmarket since he retired from racing. That bid amounted to an offer of $120,000 for each of the 40 shares. Bearing in mind that the cost of a share in High Top was only £8,000 when he was syndicated at the end of 1972 that offer must have been extremely tempting, especially to those who felt that the moment was ripe to cash in and reinvest the capital in the younger horse.

Each member of the syndicate was asked to vote and the result of that ballot was just in favour of rejecting the offer. However, in order to compensate those who by force of circumstances have had to make a financial sacrifice it is inevitable that those nominations to High Top which come on the open market in the future will cost more. Hitherto a nomination has cost £10,000. In the future they may well be £15,000 straight or £10,000 down with a further payment of £10,000 for a live foal.

High Top has been a success as a stallion and it was not surprising that someone like John Gaines, the owner of Gainesway, should be interested in acquiring him in much the same way that he bought Sharpen Up last year. Besides being the sire of the 1979 French Derby winner, Topville, and this year's St Leger winner, Cut Above, High Top is also the sire of this season's flying two-year-old, Circus Ring, who is arguably the fastest of her age and sex.

The average price paid for the four yearlings by High Top sold during Tattersalls premier sale at Newmarket a fortnight ago was 50,750 guineas. Another eight are due to come under the hammer at Newmarket this week when Tattersalls will be holding their second big sale which begins this morning and ends on Saturday.

Mill Reef proved the stallion sensation at the premier sales and his filly out of the Sir Ivor mare, Ivory Girl, is bound to attract a great deal of attention on Thursday morning when she will be submitted by the Tsarina Stud. She is the only lot in the huge catalogue by Mill Reef.

The catalogue also contains half sisters to Spindrifter and Nagwa who are the joint record holders for number of races won as two-year-olds with 13 victories to their name. Not only are they both by the same horse, Raga Navarro, a Reform horse who raced with considerable success in England, France and Italy, they are also being sold by the same breeder.



Cauthen: treble at Warwick took his score to 85.

First century in sight for Cauthen

Steve Cauthen rode a 269-1 treble on Fort Garry, Bourienne and Pit Your Wits in the first three races at Warwick yesterday to reach the 85 mark for the season. His ambition is a first century in Britain and he has a clear chance with 20 days' racing to go.

Fort Garry started the ball rolling in the first division of the Brinklow Maiden Stakes. Cauthen brought him across to the stands side, a popular tactic when the ground rides wet here. He came home four lengths clear and will run again before the season ends.

Bourienne and Pit Your Wits are both trained by Derek Haydn Jones, who was saddling his second double of the season. The Pontypridd trainer, enjoying his best Flat season has had 14 winners so far. Last year Haydn Jones was buying only at the bottom of the market, but this season his orders are more ambitious. He has already bought 12 yearlings whose prospects excite him

Pit Your Wits, who gave Cauthen one of his first winning rides in this country three years ago, was a chance mount for the American yesterday. Bryan Crossley had been booked, but his aircraft from Italy was delayed. Cauthen brought Pit Your Wits with a long steady run to hit the front entering the final furlong. He looked like winning convincingly at that point, but Eight Roses found a second wind and there was only a short head between them at the line.

Show-A-Leg looked the pick of the field for the Arden Stakes and for once the form worked out. He started 6—5 favourite and took command two furlongs from home.

Raconteur to continue Irish success story

By Michael Seely

Raconteur will be attempting to give Vincent O'Brien his fourth victory in the past five years in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket on Friday. In all the Irish trainer has won this group one race for two-year-olds on six occasions since Nijinsky first sprinted home in 1969. Raconteur is a son of The Minstrel and cost $285,000 as a yearling. After finishing second at the Curragh in September the two-year-old won a similar race by eight lengths on the same track recently.

Raconteur is a 5-2 chance with William Hill, the sponsors, who make Simply Great their favourite at 11-10. Of the other eight acceptors Tender King, Codrington and Wind and Wuthering have the best credentials. Tender King came home well when finishing a close fourth to Cajun in the Middle Park Stakes. Codrington ran a fine race when beaten only a neck by Day is Done in the National Stakes at the Curragh. Wind and Wuthering returned his best form when successful in the Somerville Tattersall stakes at Newmarket.

All this form is there to be beaten, but it represents solid work. However it must be regarded as significant that Wongchol, who finished second to Wind and Wuthering at Newmarket, was beaten almost out of sight when fourth behind Simply Great's stable companion, Paradis Terrestre, in the Hyperion Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. By inference Simply Great is therefore entitled to be favourite for Friday's test, but it would be foolish to back the Mill Reef colt at his present price.

The best bet this afternoon should be Sarah Bernhardt in the Ann Hathaway Stakes at Warwick. At the Ayr Western meeting Bill Elsey's filly ran Halsbury, Peter Walwyn's Cesarewitch candidate, to two and a half lengths in the Sam Hall Stakes. Some pundits were inclined to consider this form to be something of a fluke but they had to change their tune when Sarah Bernhardt beat Canoodle, the favourite, by 20 lengths in a handicap at Newcastle last week. Lara's Song and Warily are bound to come in for strong support, but at these weights Sarah Bernhardt must be a confident selection with that capable apprentice Paul Eddery in the saddle.

There is no substitute for following winning form at this stage of the campaign. Jack Holt's three-year-old, Royal Diplomat, landed quite a gamble at Lingfield Park last Thursday and with that good young rider, Steve Dawson, again on board, this improving sprinter can defy an 8lb penalty in the Brede Apprentices Handicap at Folkestone.

At Redcar I like the chance of Fascadale in the Hanging Stone Handicap. At Ayr Bill Watts's talented seven-year-old produced a devastating turn of foot to beat Fine Sun in the Ladbrokes Handicap. Ski Run, Priestcroft Boy and Jo-Jo-San are all in good form at present, but Fascadale may succeed in giving them the weight.

One of the best training feats of the season has been that of Ian Balding with Glint of Gold. Paul Mellon's three-year-old finished up runner up to Shergar in the Derby and to Cut Above in the St Leger. However Glint of Gold's victory in the Preis von Europa in Cologne on Sunday has lifted his winnings to nearly £300,000. Apart from his two victories in England, this tough colt also has the Italian Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris to his credit this season.

□ There will be an inspection at 12 o'clock today to determine prospects for racing at Haydock Park tomorrow. The clerk of the curse, Philip Arkwright, said yesterday: "We have had four inches of rain since the last meeting and parts of the course are waterlogged. Racing is dependent on there being no further rain, but the forecast is for showers, some heavy."

□ Corals report support for Castlenau from 14-1 to 10-1 and Halsbury from 16-1 to 12-1 for the Cesarewitch at Newmarket

Stuart Pattemore, the Somerset trainer, who has just completed a £76,000 redevelopment programme at his stables, has now started shopping for top-class jumpers. Pattemore opened his spending spree at Ascot sales yesterday when giving 19,000 guineas for the prolific Flat race winner, Shady Nook.

STATE OF GOING (official): Redcar: Good to soft. Folkestone: Soft. Newton Abbot: Soft. Warwick: Soft. Haydock Park (tomorrow): Heavy (inspection at noon today stalls). Wetherby (tomorrow): Good. Plumpton (tomorrow): Soft. Perth (tomorrow): Good.

Ayr NH

2.0: 1. GLORY SNATCHER (5-1); 2. Castleburgh (66-1); 3. Sir Marcus (20-1). 12 ran. NR: Hawkings Pleasure.

2.30: 1. SWEEPY (5-1); 2. French Lord (4-1 fav); 3. Brokio Law (6-1). 12 ran. NR: Polly Quinn.

3.0: 1. MR SNOW (3-1 fav); 2. Essex (7-2); 3. Dorisimo (7-1). 7 ran.

3.30: 1. RUN'N FLY (10-1); 2. Vendevar (4-1); 3. Saucy Eater (7-2 jt fav). 7 ran.

4.0: 1. POLARS SMARTIE (8-1); 2. Remrod (7-2); 3. Private Angelo (5-1). 8 ran.

4.30: 1. MISTY RASCAL (8-1); 2. Gill Beck (9-4 fav); 3. Twice Times (6-1). 12 ran.

5.0: 1. COLD SNAP (4-6 fav); 2. Robal (7-1); 3. Full Measure (20-1). 9 ran. NR: Olive Press.

Melyno leads all the way at Saint-Cloud

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 12

Melyno made all the running to capture the group three Prix Thomas Bryon in heavy ground at Saint-Cloud today. The Nonoalco colt stayed on gamely to hold the strong challenge of Tampero by a short neck.

François Mathet, who trains Melyno, feels that he has probably done enough for the year and he is unlikely to race again as a juvenile. Stavros Niarchos, who owns the winner, was naturally delighted with Melyno's performance, but the effort of Saronic, his other representative in the race, was less satisfactory. The son of Secretariat is highly thought of by François Boutin, but he could never come to terms with the going and finished six lengths behind Melyno in last place.

PRIX THOMAS BRYON (Group III: 2-y-o: £14,815: 7½f)
MELYNO, b c, by Nonoalco—Comely. (S Niarchos), 8-7 ... Y Saint-Martin 1
Tampero, 8-7 .... M Philipperon 2
Ypsilon, 8-7 .... F Head 3
PARI-MUTUEL: 2.50 francs (Coupled with Saronic); places, 1.70, 1.30. Dual F: 5 francs. F Mathet. Sh nk, 2½l. Mir Bal 4th. 6 ran. 1min 43.6sec.

Warwick results

2.0 (2.6) BRINKLOW STAKES (Div I, part I: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 1m)
FORT GARRY, b c, by Relkino—Patridge Brook (R Bonnycastle), 9-0 .... S Cauthen (7-2) 1
Mycenaen ...... P Eddery (12-1) 2
Feathered ...... J Mercer (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 21p, 25p, 41p. Dual F: £2.05, CSF: £4.73. B Hills, at Lambourn. 4l, 2½l. First Phase 11-4 fav. Boardman's Beauty (20-1) 4th. 17 ran.

2.30 (2.36) GUYS CLIFFE HANDICAP (Selling: £769: 1m)
BOURIENNE, b f, by Bolkonski—Blanche Hardy (Miss P Williams), 3-8-12 ...... S Cauthen (9-1) 1
Bernini ...... C McNamee (12-1) 2
Moonlight Serenade ... T Ives (4-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 92p; places, 14p, 12p, 29p, 49p. Dual F (1st or 2nd with any other): 21p. CSF: £11.10. D H Jones, at Pontypridd. 2½l, ¾l. Allied Cardiff (25-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: China Run. No bid for winner.

3.0 (3.1) KINGSBURY HANDICAP (£1,317: 1¼m 52yds)
PIT YOUR WITS, b g, by Pitskelly—Sweet Chupall (A Davies) 5-8-5 ...... S Cauthen (5-1) 1
Eight Roses .. E Johnston (7-1) 2
Ski's Double .. Paul Eddery (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win 33p; places, 17p, 21p, 35p. Dual F: £1.36. CSF: £4.35. D. H. Jones, at Pontypridd. Sh hd, ½l. Miss Waterloo 3-1 fav. La Piccolina (4-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.30 (3.31) ARDEN STAKES (£1,156: 1¼m 170yds)
SHOW-A-LEG, b c, by Tumble Wind—Lovely Woman (Eva Lady Rosebery) 3-9-3 ... G Baxter (6-5 fav) 1
Beggar's Bridge .. B Rouse (13-2) 2
Darine .... G Starkey (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 10p, 94p, 23p. Dual F: £1.04. CSF: £1.02. B Hobbs, at Newmarket. 3l, 4l. McCarthy (33-1) 4th. 17 ran.

4.0 (4.3) BRINKLOW STAKES (Div II, part I: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 1m)
MRS CURRIE b f by He Loves Me—Nanno (Sir G Newman) 8-6 ... D McKeown (12-1) 1
Broken Rail .. B Procter (5-1) 2
Dionysus ...... J Mercer (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 13p, 21p, 20p. Dual F: £1.37. CSF: £7.91. W Hastings Bass at Newmarket. Sh hd, 1½l. Game Fox (3-1 fav) 4th. 17 ran.

4.30 (4.35) OCTOBER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,217: 5f)
BONNE BAISER ch f by Most Secret—Condonna (R Slater) 7-7 ... Paul Eddery (7-2) 1†
FOUR MARKS b c by Song—Petite Path (D Sullivan) 8-4 ... B Raymond (20-1) 1†
Deblan ...... E Johnson (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, Four Marks 76p, Bonne Baiser 16p; places, Four Marks 64p, Bonne Baiser 71p, Deblan 23p. Dual F: £3.56, CSF: Four Marks and Bonne Baiser, £4.56: Bonne Baiser and Four Marks, £3.87. Four Marks—N Callaghan at Newmarket; Bonne Baiser—A Jarvis at Royston. Dd ht, 1½l. Kash-In (11-4 fav) 4th. 13 ran.

4.55 (5.1) BRINKLOW STAKES (Div I, part II: 2-y-o maiden: £552: 1m)
BARFOOT b f by Hotfoot—Barchessa (R Richmond-Watson) 8-11 ...... G Baxter (8-1) 1
Hippo Disco .. J Mercer (12-1) 2
Good Performer ... A McGlone (5-2 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.03; places, 40p, 40p, 10p. Dual F: £24.18. CSF: £10.86. B Hobbs at Newmarket. 1½l, 1½l. Mistress Kipling 5-2 jt fav. Pampalad (8-1) 4th. 17 ran.

5.20 (5.29) BRINKLOW STAKES (Div II, part II: 2-y-o maiden: £552: 1m)
JAZZ BAND b c by Quack—Dixieland Jazz (M Waldheim) 9-0 ... G Starkey (evens fav) 1
Sparkling Sin .. B Raymond (8-1) 2
Plaza Toro .. K Williams (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 13p, 53p. Dual F: 93p. CSF: £1.00. G Harwood at Pulborough. 1½l, ¾l. Clownish (6-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Boardmans Crown.
PLACEPOT: £23.30.

Ice hockey

For Jet line now read Jet-lag line

By Robert Pryce

Murrayfield Racers have been British champions for the last three years but after their third Northern League defeat of the season on Sunday their domination is apparently over.

The heirs apparent to their title are Dundee Rockets. Recently reformed after a five-year absence, Dundee have put together a team including three Canadians and three former Murrayfield players that have taken a clear lead at the top of the table. On Sunday they won in Edinburgh 3—2.

Murrayfield's plan was to use one defensive line to neutralize Dundee's high scorers and to throw their veteran "Jet" line of Laurie Lovell, Derek Reilly and Willie Kerr at Dundee's weaker second string. Lovell and Reilly are northern ice hockey's all-time top scorers; Kerr is not far behind. But their combined ages now exceed 100 years. "Perhaps Jet-lag line is more appropriate", Reilly, who is now 34, said.

In a game played at a furious pace the older Racers were not out-skated. Reilly, as sharp as ever, gave Murrayfield the lead, but a sixth-minute lapse in the second period cost them the game. Kevin O'Neill, Joe Gullcher and Roy Halpin escaped their markers for the three goals that gave Dundee the game.

The young Glasgow Dynamos are in second place after their win in Ayr on Sunday and Whitley Bay Warriors beat their local rivals, Billingham Bombers, and the previously unbeaten Durham Wasps to pick up their first points of the season. Billingham were 7—3 down in the last period before Paul Whitehouse, their player-coach, inspired three goals in three minutes.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Fife Flyers 6, Ayr Bruins 2. Billingham Bombers 5, Whitley Bay Warriors 7; Ayr Bruins 3, Glasgow Dynamoes 9; Murrayfield Racers 2, Dundee Rockets 3; Whitley Bay Warriors 5, Durham Wasps 3.
ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Altrincham Aces 11, Southampton Vikings 0; Streatham Redskins 19, Altrincham Aces 0.
SOUTHERN CUP: Nottingham Panthers 22, Avon Arrows 2; Solihull Barons 7, Richmond Flyers 2.
TOP RANK TROPHY: Southampton Vikings 0, Richmond Flyers 5.

Rugby League

Jarvis joins Walker on casualty list

By Keith Macklin

While sympathy was being extended to the Whitehaven scrum half Arnold Walker following his neck injury in the game against Hull Kingston Rovers, another player was suffering what appears now to be a worse injury in a game which received less publicity.

Walker's injury has not been fully diagnosed, though there is optimism that there is no fracture of the neck. However, Francis Jarvis, the Hunslet forward suffered a cracked bone at the face of the neck in the game at Carlisle, and will be in hospital for for about six weeks. Jarvis is an experienced player who was formerly with Featherstone Rovers and Bradford Northern, and in his case, unlike the game at Whitehaven, there was no abandonment of the match and no wave of publicity.

Brian Case, the Warrington forward, may have played his last game for the club. He has been showing signs of discontent lately, and on Sunday he failed to turn up for the coach to Hull, where Warrington were thrashed 31-4. Yesterday he was placed on the transfer list at the prohibitive world record figure of £95,000, and such is the ill-feeling among his colleagues that chances of a peaceful outcome are considered remote.

Case has played for Great Britain at Under 24 level, and Warrington allege that, as with other players who have recently left the club, Case has been "got at" on the unofficial grapevine by clubs anxious to secure his services.

Contract for Radford

Lancashire are prepared to offer the South African all-rounder Neal Radford, aged 24, a new contract even though he will not be able to play at first class level in 1982 unless either of Lancashire's two West Indies Test players, Clive Lloyd and Colin Croft are unavailable. The Test and County Cricket Board have already rejected a request that he be registered as available for England. Lancashire will not appeal.

For the record

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Eagles 31, New Orleans Saints 11, Pittsburgh Steelers 13, Cleveland Browns 7, New York Jets 28, New England Patriots 24, Los Angeles Rams 37, Atlanta Falcons 35, Kansas City Chiefs 27, Oakland Raiders 0, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 21, Green Bay Packers 10, Cincinnati Bengals 41, Baltimore Colts 19, Houston Oilers 35, Seattle Seahawks 17, Washington Redskins 24, Chicago Bears 7, New York Giants 34, St Louis Cardinals 14, Denver Broncos 27, Detroit Lions 21, San Francisco 49ers 45, Dallas Cowboys 14, Minnesota Vikings 33, San Diego Chargers 31.
GAELIC NATIONAL LEAGUE: County Galway 11, County Kerry 9.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: West: Los Angeles Dodgers 4, Houston Astros 0 (Dodgers win series, 3—2). East: Montreal Expos 3, Philadelphia Phillies 0 (Expos win series, 3—2).
AMERICAN LEAGUE: East: New York Yankees 7, Milwaukee Brewers 3 (Yankees win series, 3—2).

Cycling

BERLIN: Six-day event (fifth stage): 1, D Thurau and G Braun (W Germany) 350 pts; 2, G Frank and H H Oersted (Denmark) 335 (at two laps); 3, H Hindelang and W Peffgen (W Germany) 403 (at three laps); 4, P Sercu and D Allan (Belgium-Australia) 225 (at four laps); 5, H Rinklin and A Fritz (W Germany) 380 (at five laps); 6, R Pijnen and R Kos (Netherlands) 263; 7, M Burton and A Doyle (GB) 214.

Cricket

LAHORE: Representative match: Pakistan, 408 and 336 runs for 4 dec; International XI 274 and 66 for 3.
SALISBURY: Tour match: Zimbabwe, 183 for 6 dec and 201. West Indians, 189 for 7 dec and 63 for 3. West Indians won by 7 wkts.

Motor racing

MONTEREY, California: Can-Am series (50 laps): T Fabi (Italy), Budweiser-March; 2, A Holbert (US), CRC Chemicals CRC-2; 3, G Brabham (Australia), VDS-001; 4, B Moran (US), Frisbee; 5, T Klauser (US), Frisbee; 6, J Wood (US), Lola 530. Leading earners: 1, T Fabi, £17,000; 2, Al Holbert, $11,000; 3, Brabham, $7,000; 4, B Moran (US), $5,600; 5, Tom Klausler (US), $4,000; 6, J Woods (US), $2,000.

Golf

COLUMBUS, Georgia: Southern Open: 271: J C Snead, 67, 68, 70, 66, M Sullivan, 66, 71, 70, 64 (Snead won play-off); 272: J Mitchell, 69, 68, 65, 70; 273: P Jacobsen, 67, 70, 67, 69, J Booros, 71, 68, 66, 68; 274: G Powers, 69, 67, 72, 66, V Heafner, 68, 69, 68, 69, G Burns, 66, 69, 69, 70; 275: S Hoch, 71, 70, 66, 68, D Eichelberger, 70, 68, 68, 69, C Peete, 68, 67, 68, 72, P Stewart, 67, 65, 70, 73; 276: P Oosterhuis (GB), 67, 71, 69, 69, J Haas, 69, 71, 68, 68, D Tewell, 70, 72, 66, 68.
SAN JOSE, California: Women's tournament. 286: H Stacy, 70, 76, 70, 70, A Alcott, 68, 73, 74, 71, D Caponi, 73, 72, 70, 71, J Stephenson (Australia), 73, 72, 70, 71 (Stacy won play-off); 288: B Daniel, 71, 74, 73, 70, J Carner, 68, 73, 73, 74; 289: P Sheehan, 74, 70, 75, 70, K McMullen, 72, 76, 71, 71, V Tabor, 78, 68, 70, 73; 290: J Alex, 70, 72, 77, 71. Other scores: 293: S Little (SA), 69, 73, 75, 77; 295: S Bertolaccini (Argentina), 74, 73, 73, 75; 296: M J Smith (NZ), 75, 73, 72, 76, P Pulz (Australia), 71, 75, 73, 77; 297: B Mizrahie (Indonesia), 76, 74, 70, 77; 301: J Crafter (Australia), 74, 76, 76, 75.
LINDRICK: Schools championship: Qualifying round: 1, Doncaster GS, 246; 2, Armthorpe Comprehensive, Doncaster, 247; 3, Henry Fanshaw, Notts, 249. Best individual: M Booth (Darton School, Barnsley), 75.

Hang gliding

BEPPU, Japan: World championships: Teams. Class 1: 1, GB, 17,890 pts; 2, Switzerland, 15,940. Class 2: 1, West Germany. Individual: Class 1, P Lopez (Brazil), 6,562; 2, R Paulsser (US), 6,507; 3, G Slatter (GB), 6,482.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL: Boston Bruins 6, Washington Capitals 3. Vancouver Canucks 2, Buffalo Sabres 2; Philadelphia Flyers 8, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Chicago Black Hawks 3, Calgary Flames 0.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Civil Service championships: Duke of Connaught Cup: 1, A R M Jones, 303; 2, R L Mundy, 297; 3, C M Y Trotter, 295. Privett Cup (full-bore and smallbore): 1, Jones, 894; 2, Trotter, 873; 3, P S Rowell, 780. Victory Shield, 1, Inland Revenue, 501; 2, Post Office, 487. RAF (target rifle club championship): 1, G Fitzpatrick, 277/22; 2, M Turner, 277/21; 3, D P Calvert, 274.

Folkestone programme

1.45 ASHFORD STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £552: 5f)
1 3000 Balayer (B), S Woodman, 8-11 Cochrane 13
2 00 Blue Cloud, Mrs Lomax, 8-11 .. Rouse 7
7 0004 Clares Loch, R Baker, 8-11 W R Swinburn 8
9 000 Dance Till Dawn, M Masson, 8-11 Brown 7 1
11 0 Divers World, D Wilson, 8-11 ...... — 9

4.15 BREDE HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,145: 6f)
2 1000 Vorvados (D), M Haynes, 4-9-5 Woolnough 17
3 01210 Alpine Rocket (D, B), G Balding, 4-9-3 Burnham 20
5 000-0 Manita (B), R Hoad, 3-8-6 ...... Brown 18
8 -0000 Reconquest (D), D Kent, 3-8-4 .. Dawson 1
9 2000 Dead Strait (D), R Smyth, 3-8-3 .. Dickie 16
12 4000 Skin Deep (D), W Musson, 8-8-1 Williams 9
13 4100 My Jem (CD, B), S Mellor, 3-8-1 Coughlin 5 6
17 1021 Royal Diplomat (D), L Holt, 4-7-13 Dawson 8
18 0000 Sky Jump (D), B Swift, 7-7-11 .. Feeters 10
20 0020 Cawnmyaun, A Pitt, 3-7-13 .... Saunders 11
21 0000 Silex, M Bolton, 3-7-10 ...... Radcliffe 13
25 1000 Scottish Agent (D), M Ryan, 5-7-8 Fozzard 15
26 2200 Khaleel, A Hide, 3-7-7 .... Kennedy 7
27 3402 Contraria, N Callaghan, 3-7-7 .... — 12
29 0000* Ratamataz (D), D Marks, 7-7-7 ...... — 2
34 0000 Oscar Jem (B), A Bailey, 3-7-7 .. McLoan 5
35 0000 H R Micro, D Dale, 3-7-7 .... — 4
36 001-0 Pillar To Post (C), D Wilson, 3-7-7 .. — 3
38 3000 Sllari, C Wildman, 7-7-7 .... — 14
41 0000 Camaloo, D Wilson, 3-7-7 .... — 19
3-1 Royal Diplomat, 9-2 Alpine Rocket, 11-2 Vorvados, 6-1 Contraria, 8-1 My Jem, 10-1 Sky Jump, 12-1 Scottish Agent, 14-1 Dead Strait, 16-1 Skin Deep, 25-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Folkestone selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Spanish Fury. 2.15 Caralia. 2.45 Princely Lad. 3.15 Oklahoma Star. 3.45 Bold Saracen. 4.15 Royal Diplomat.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Spanish Fury. 2.15 Snooze. 2.45 Black Sunset. 3.15 Oklahoma Star. 3.45 Salutius. 4.15 Khaleel.

Newton Abbott card

2.0 ABBOTSKERSWELL HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £988: 2m 150yd)
3 03-20 Ballycarn, L Kennard, 6-11-5 .. Smith Eccles
4 00-2 Britannicus, F Winter, 5-11-5 .... Francome
6 0/0 Dear Dika (B), D Gillard, 8-11-5 .. Barrett 4
7 0 Eagle's Blarney, D H-Jones, 5-11-5 Seward 4
8 p00/ Early Blue, B Shaw, 5-11-5 ...... Mr Wilson

4.0 (continued)
5 ff0u- Dodscott Wood, W Tanton 7-11-10 .... Leach
6 000u- Fort Denys, C Jackson, 7-11-10 ...... Burke
7 00-30 Killeen, J Fox, 6-11-10 .... Jobar
8 0- Manalane, R Hill, 10-11-10 .... Mr Alner
9 00-pp Menelikely, R Frost 6-11-10 .... Mr Frost 7
11 2-3pf Oatley Pride, P Pritchard, 6-11-10 Mr Pritchard 4
12 00-0f Paddy's Wish, K Bailey, 7-11-10 .... H Davies
15 0 Scrumpy Mill, C Evans, 7-11-10 .. S G Knight
16 0 The Bosun's Chair, H Handel, 8-11-10 Mr Peter Hobbs 7
17 0-0p0 The Manufacturer (B), L Tizzard, 9-11-10 Mr Tizzard 7
18 -pp00 Tom's Fool, W Williams, 6-11-10 .. Stronge 7
19 40-0p Servilia, Mrs M Easton 5-11-7 .... De Haan
20 fb0-4 Tichydino, N Mitchell, 5-11-7 .... Gebbro 4
7-4 Paddys Wish, 4-1 Marchant, 6-1 Killeen, 7-1 Craghana Prince, 8-1 Courtneigh, 10-1 Oatley Pride, 12-1 Scrumpy Mill, 16-1 others.

4.30 ABBOTSKERSWELL HURDLE (Div II; Novices; £957; 2m 150yd)
2 20-p1 Golden River, R Turnell, 5-11-10 .... Turnell
4 0rf-0 Cannon Of Milton, J Bosley, 7-11-5 Mr Bosley 7
7 0-p00 Original Step, T Hallett, 6-11-5 .. B Wright 4
8 Poachers Royale, R Frost, 6-11-5 Mr Frost 7
9 /p-0p Risk'n Hope, D Gillard, 5-11-8 .... Barrett 4
10 40u-0 Riverbed, R Dunn, 7-11-5 .... P Hobbs
12 4 Thronel, K Bailey, 5-11-5 .... Webb
15 0003- Josuvy, G Kindersley, 4-11-0 ...... A Webber
17 Papafingo, P Bailey, 4-11-0 .... Smart
18 0030- Pharaoh's Own, A Barrow, 4-11-0 .... Linley
19 Talk It Over, F Winter, 4-11-0 .... Francome
11-8 Talk It Over, 3-1 Golden River, 5-1 Timonel, 6-1 Papafingo, 10-1 Josuvy, 12-1 others.

Newton Abbot selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Tracys Special. 2.30 Bowshot. 3.0 Fair Brutus. 3.30 Brother Will. 4.0 Marchant. 4.30 Golden River.

Warwick selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Churra. 2.30 Tarawera. 3.0 Keshoon. 3.30 SARAH BERNHARDT (confident selection). 4.0 Reinforce. 4.25 Henrietta Maria. 4.55 High Poppa.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Illicit. 2.30 Swift Decision. 3.0 Devil May Care. 3.30 Abo Ace. 4.0 Home Ride. 4.30 Super Smile. 4.55 Godstruth.

Redcar programme

2.15 AIRY HILL STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,098: 1m)
4 4004 Warronica Lad (C, B), K Stone, 9-4 Skilling 12
5 010 Royal Carnival, W A Stephenson, 8-12 Sreate 16
9 0 Brave Bridge, Miss L Siddall, 8-11 Charnock 3

(3.45)
12 1010 Polly Royal (D), G Huffer, 3-8-7 .. Miller 6
15 1200 Wilderness (D), R Williams, 3-8-7 E Johnson 5
16 0422 Ame to Kill (C), L Cumani, 3-8-5 .. — 3
6-4 Secret Gill, 7-4 Wilderness, 5-1 Ame to Kill, 8-1 Polly Royal, 10-1 Miss Taymore, 16-1 others.

4.45 RALPH CROSS HANDICAP (£1,961: 6f)
6 0100 Pavillion (CD, B), Thomson Jones, 3-9-2 R Hills 5 8
10 -0000 Paradise Bird (CD, B), P Calver, 3-8-10 Lowe 8
11 1000 Nice Value (D), R Hollinshead, 7-8-8 Perks 13
14 00-03 Lana's Secret (C), G Lockerbie, 5-8-6 Duffield 22
15 0000 Melingo (D), J Etherington, 3-8-5 Seagrave 12
16 1230 Song Minstrel (D, B), M Camacho, 3-8-1 Birch 4
19 01-00 Moonlight Sonata (D), C Thornton, 3-8-5 Bleasdale 24
20 0040 Thai King (D, B), W Hastings-Bass 3-8-5 — 21
21 00-00 Just Gayle, E Weymes, 5-8-2 .... Webster 2
22 0011 Sailor's Prayer (D), R Thompson, 3-8-1 Bradwell 5 19
24 2030 Star Venture (D), G Huffer, 5-8-0 Darley 11
25 2300 Magneto (D, B), D Garraton, 4-7-13 Connorton 5 9
30 0400 Energy Plus (CD), W Wharton, 6-7-10 Mackay 5 5
35 .024 Jackel, E Eldin, 3-7-7 .... Fry 7 14
36 4004 Our Foxbar (D), M Naughton, 5-7-7 M Hills 5 20
37 3011 Island Walk (D), W Haigh, 3-7-7 ... Leason 17
38 0000 Dandy Guy, J Fitzgerald, 6-7-7 .. Charnock 1
40 0000 Lady Arpege, W H Williams, 3-7-7 .... A Mercer 7
43 0000 Shamrock Girl, E Carr, 3-7-7
44 0000 Stay Secret (D, B), W Bentley, 4-7-7 Nesbitt 5 10
47 -0021 Quarry Bank (CD), S Nesbitt, 4-7-7 S P Griffiths 7 18
49 -0000 Splendid Suprise, W H Williams, 4-7-7 Carlisle 5 13
50 0000 Kamenev, D Chapman, 4-7-7 .. B Jones 5 16
51 0000 Tyejest (B), G Harman, 3-7-7 .. Crossley 3 6
6-1 Pavilion, 7-1 Song Minstrel, Melingo, 8-1 Paradise Bird, 10-1 Island Walk, Nice Value, Star Venture, Sailor's Prayer, 12-1 Quarry Bank, 14-1 Magneto, Lana's Secret, Thai King, 16-1 others.

Redcar selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Sovereigns Image. 2.45 Swinging Baby. 3.15 Fascadale. 3.45 Ame to Kill. 4.15 Bertida. 4.45 Nice Value.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Velour Streak. 2.45 Congo Express. 3.15 Jo-Jo-San. 3.45 Ame to Kill. 4.15 Gallea. 4.45 Pavilion.

Warwick programme

2.0 MARKET SQUARE STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 5f)
1 000 Bearhunt, J Winter, 9-0
2 2000 Bye-Law, M James, 9-0
3 Caran D'Ache, G Balding, 9-0
4 Cockfosters, H Westbrook, 9-0
6 -0004 Dem An Doze, R Hannon, 9-0
7 03 Haemaville, A Jarvis, 9-0
8 002 Illicit, J Hindley, 9-0
9 0300 Leekmore, S Matthews, 9-0
11 0 Morse Pip, S Woodman, 9-0
13 0000 Sweet Andy, J Gilbert, 9-0
14 0 Thijssen, W O'Gorman, 9-0
16 2 Churra, R Houghton, 8-11
19 Emma La Dounce, D Marks, 8-11
20 00 Hitravelscene, N Callaghan, 8-11
22 Port Moulton, P Duggins, 8-11
23 Rueful Lady, D Marks, 8-11
24 0 Spinner, J Hardy, 8-11
25 0 Streakwood Sue, W Wharton, 8-11
26 0324 The Cairnwell, Thomson Jones, 8-11
28 4000 Wimbledons Pet, Miss A Hill-Wood, 8-11
9-4 Churra, 3-1 Illicit, 11-2 Haemaville, 7-1 The Cairnwell, 8-1 Dem An Doze, Thijssen, 14-1 Bye-Law, 16-1 others.

2.30 MOP STAKES (Div I: Selling: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 1m)
3 000 Captain Syd, S Matthews, 9-0
4 0000 Cashel Bay, E Beeson, 9-0
5 0000 Champagne Glory, T Marshall, 9-0
6 00 Continual, J Hardy, 9-0
8 0000 Dromoland Castle, J Spearing, 9-0
10 Heart's Content, C Williams, 9-0
12 00 Kalkus, M Pipe, 9-0
17 000 Royal Roan, M McCourt, 9-0
21 4000 Swift Decision, W Marshall, 9-0
25 0000 War Track, R Hannon, 9-0
29 00 Broadmoad, P Butler, 8-11
33 000 Jeanlim, A Jarvis, 8-11
35 0040 Lausanne, N Gaselee, 8-11
41 0020 Party Trick, C James, 8-11
45 000 Romantic Tango, D Wintle, 8-11
47 0 Spare Wheel, P Cundell, 8-11
48 0000 Spylaw, J D-Home, 8-11
49 00 Tarawera, P Walwyn, 8-11
3-1 Party Trick, 4-1 Tarawera, 9-2 Jeanlim, 13-2 War Track, 10-1 Swift Decision, 12-1 others.

3.0 QUEEN BESS STAKES (£1,188: 1m)
5 4034 Corn Street, J Bosley, 3-8-9
7 1230 Frank Berry (D), G Lewis, 3-8-9
9 3200 Rollin Hand, P Cole, 3-8-9
11 -0001 Keshoon, W Charles, 3-8-6
15 00 Abway, R Hollingshead, 3-8-1
19 0020 Hill's Prince, P Walwyn, 3-8-1
21 0-004 Joulouville, K Brassey, 3-8-1
24 00 Radwyn, P Brookshaw, 3-8-1
28 0300 Superior Saint, R Hannon, 3-8-1
31 0000 Caprili, G Balding, 3-8-1
32 00-00 Diamond Gallery, R Boss, 3-8-1
34 000 Glenrioffe, R Baker, 3-8-1
37 Kissin Kin, R Houghton, 3-8-1
38 0032 Last Act, B McMahon, 3-8-1

Pontefract

2.15 (2.20) NOSTELL HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,229: 1¼m)
GREAT LIGHT, ch g, by Great Nephew—Falling Light (R Swift), 3-9-7 ...... S Dennison (16-1) 1
Ruby Red Dress .. S Jewell (10-1) 2
New Continent .. E Guest (9-2 fav) 3

Nelski (D Thornton) 4-8-2 ... J Lowe (9-1) 1
Karen's Star S P Griffiths (10-1) 2
Marching On ... G Duffield (8-1 jt fav) 3†
Rambling River ... M Wood (8-1 jt fav) 3†
3† dead heat for third place.
TOTE: Win, £2.02; places, 33p, 20p, Marching On 15p, Rambling River 17p.

Mountain High .. K Willey (11-2) 2
Bonny Gold .. L Charnock (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 10p, 24p, 29p. Dual F: 95p. CSF: £1.22. G Pritchard-Gordon, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1l. Ever-So-Sure (25-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.45 (4.46) WHITLEY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o fillies: £1,260: 6f)
STRATH OF ORCHY, br f, by Lochnager—

Golf: Ballesteros kills a European debate stone dead

Langer sets sights on new trail

Severiano Ballesteros killed stone dead the debate as to who is the best golfer in Europe by his victory in the Wentworth match play tournament at the weekend. He had only one obvious challenger, Bernhard Langer, German trail blazer and he destroyed that threat *with an overwhelming semi-final* victory, before coming from behind to beat Ben Crenshaw in the final.

For reasons associated not with the game of golf but with sordid squabbles among committee members and company directors, he was not chosen for the Ryder Cup match against the United States at Walton Heath last month yet at Wentworth he beat two members of the American team, one of whom had put out a third.

When Ballesteros was asked at Wentworth who was the best player in Europe he replied: "Neil Coles". It was an answer that cunningly embraced a hint of diplomacy, since it avoided any comparison between him and Langer; a touch perhaps of malice, since Coles is a 'leaning member of the establishment here, with whom he has been at odds, and a barrow load of wit, since Coles, for all his enduring reputation, is no longer in the same league.

Yet all this should not mask the fact that 1981 has been a hugely successful year for Langer, during which he established a record of £81,036 for official prize money. It surpassed by £15,000 Sandy Lyle's winning total in 1980.

Ballesteros won £35,154 which does not include the £30,000 he won at Wentworth, since the match play tournament does not fall within the ambit of European Tournament Players' Division (ETPD) tournaments. Nor, by the same token, does Langer's include his £9,000 for fourth place at Wentworth and the proceeds of a car worth nearly as much for planting his tee shot closest to the second hole.

But, Hispanophiles will argue, Ballesteros played in only seven ETPD tournaments for an average prize of £5,022 compared with Langer's 17 tournaments for an average of £4,767. Langer's supporters will counter with the claim that their man had a far superior record over the five occasions when both players participated. Their placings were:

Event	Langer	Ballesteros
French Open	2	Tied 3
Scandinavian Open	Tied 5	1
Open	2	Tied 39
European Open	Tied 9	2
Bob Hope	1	Tied 18

In addition both players, by personally satisfying coincidence, won their own national *championships. The singlemost* impressive performance was certainly Langer's second place to Bill Rogers in the Open at Sandwich, a result that estab*lished hi mat 24 (the same* age as Ballesteros) as a man with the character as well as the golf to reach the commanding heights of the game.

*We are bound to see progres*sively less of Langer, just as we would hope to see more of Ballesteros, now that his quarrel with the EPTD has been settled, or at least patched up in such a way as to produce a wary truce. Ballesteros is certainly unwilling to commit himself, too much to the United States, partly perhaps because of a *series of humiliating failures* there this year, but Langer is looking forward to that challenge.

Like Ballesteros, but unlike Nick Faldo, for instance, he has to weigh the cost of taking an American player's card, assuming he does well enough to earn one. Once that step is taken, he would have to play exclusively in the United States unless he received a special release or was playing in his own country. But his own country presents only one opportunity (Spain offers Ballesteros only two), whereas Faldo has more than a dozen.

Langer's Ryder Cup place opens the way for an attack on the American circuit early in 1982 because it gives him free *exemption and his position* at the head of the order of merit will command places in the "majors". Beyond that, sponsors will be ready, even avid, to *offer a place to a man who can* add an unusual international flavour to their tournaments.

Langer is looking forward not only to a new talent but also *to a new environment which* provides much in the way of creature comforts. He took part in the World Series at Akron Ohio in August because of his *position in the order of merit* here and reported afterwards that playing in the United States compared with Europe is like the "difference between *a five star hotel and a three* star hotel. They look after you so well".

It will be fascinating to follow Langer's progress over *there and to test one's judg*ment that he has everything it takes to succeed. For all his average physique he will rarely be outhit and because of his *consistency he will rarely be* outmanoeuvred through the green. His short game is sound and his putting, once the source of recurring nightmares, is now *as reliable as most.*

Three factors, the three Ms, contributed to curing his "yips" on the green, the method, the man and the means. *He had to iron out a flexibility* in the wrists, which he accomplished under the tuition of Willi Hoffman, a professional teacher at Ulm, near Stuttgart; *he had to submit to the* drudgery of countless hours at a stretch on the practice green, a routine that would have destroyed anyone with less than *his total dedication; and he* picked up for a fiver a putter in Clive Clark's shop at Sunningdale that seemed perfectly to meet his needs. One way *and another all three* developments added confidence to his putting stroke and that was the final hurdle removed.

John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent



Europe likely to see more now of Ballesteros (above) and Langer, looking forward to a new challenge on the US circuit where he will be able to increase his earnings.



Photographs by Malcolm Clarke

Law Report October 13 1981

Court of Appeal

Court has discretion over consent orders

Siebe Gorman & Co Ltd v Pneupac Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eyeleigh *and Lord Justice Templeman*

[Judgment delivered October 12]

The fact that a master's order for the inspection of documents within 10 days is expressed to be made by consent with a clause that "in default of complying with" the order "the plaintiffs' claim . . . be struck out" does not exclude the court's discretion to *grant an extension of time under* the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order 3, rule 5, where the parties have not agreed to exclude the court's discretion under that rule.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by plaintiffs, Siebe Gorman & Co Ltd, of Windsor, Berkshire, against Mr Justice Farquharson's order of July 15, 1981 that the decision of Master Warren of May *27 refusing to order* that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendants, Pneupac Ltd, of St George Street, Westminster, London, the costs of the action and extending the plaintiffs' time *for compliance with the master's* order of March 10 for seven days be set aside. The order of Master Warren was restored.

The Rules of the Supreme *Court, Order 3, rule 5 provide:* "(1) The court may, on such terms as it thinks just, by order extend or abridge the period within which a person is required or authorized by these rules, or by *any judgment*, order or direction to do any act in any proceedings".

Mr Patrick Phillips, QC and Mrs Anyadike-Danes for the plaintiffs; Mr Christopher Bathurst, QC and Mr John Baldwin for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the case which concerned consent orders was of much interest to practitioners.

By writ of March 14, 1980 the plaintiffs claimed £159,281 in respect of goods detained. After the close of pleadings, with a defence and counter claim, the defendants took out a summons for the discovery of specific documents. The return date was March 10, 1981. It was the first application for specific documents.

The summons asked for discovery of the documents within 10 days "and that in default of complying with the order the plaintiff's claim against the defendants be struck out." When *the summons was due to be heard* solicitors on each side went before the master. The defendants' solicitors' affidavit as to what happened stated that just before attending before the master it was expressly agreed that in return for the plaintiffs consenting to an order, the master would be requested to order the time period of 10 days *to run from the date of the mutual* inspection of documents.

The master's order of March 10, 1981 said that "by consent it is ordered that the plaintiffs do within 10 days from inspection" file an affidavit; and concluded with the default clause. On March 26, 1981, the plaintiffs' solicitors asked for a further three weeks' extension as the trial date was not until March, 1982. The defendants' solicitors replied on March 27 saying that inspection had taken place on March 16 and counsel had advised that the plaintiffs' claim had been struck out.

The plaintiffs took out a summons for the *extension of* time after the defendants' summons for costs. Master Warren gave the plaintiffs seven days to comply with the order of March 10 and dismissed the defendants' summons.

On appeal the judge had thought that a "consent order" meant that there was an agreement which was binding, that effect had to be given to it and that the action should be struck out.

It was time that it was made clear that an order such as had been made in the present case in many cases did not evidence a contract at all. Lord Greene, Master of The Rolls, in *Chandless-Chandless v Nicholson* ([1942] 2 KB 321, 324), pointed out the great difference between "a consent order in the technical sense and an order which embodies provisions to which neither party objects". In every case it was a question whether there was a real contract or an order to which neither side objected. In *Purcell v F. C. Trigell Ltd* ([1971] 1 QB 358) there was a contract with which the court *would not interfere*.

There were a number of cases culminating in *Chanel Ltd v F. W. Woolworth & Co Ltd* ([1981] 1 WLR 485) which could and should be explained on the basis that there was a real contract between the parties.

But in the present case the order headed "by consent" was not a true contract, but a case where one party was not objecting to the order sought as often *happened in the "bear garden".*

Very rarely was a peremptory order made on a first application. Where parties agreed to an order of the court, or did not object, the time provisions were always subject to Order 3, rule 5 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Master Warren had acted as all masters would have done.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH, agreeing, said that he was not satisfied that the parties had agreed to exclude the court's discretion to give further time under Order 3, rule 5.

The order being by consent was unappealable but that did not mean that the power of the court under that rule was excluded.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN, also agreeing, said that the conversation outside the court was not intended to create, and did not create, a binding contract; and it did not oust the court's *jurisdiction to grant an extension* of time.

His Lordship deplored the attempt to turn a casual conversation outside the court into a binding contract.

Solicitors: Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co; Mortimer Rabin & Co.

Welfare reports in custody cases

Cadman v Cadman

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered October 9]

It was doubtful whether juris*diction existed in a custody case* for the court to appoint a social worker from outside the court welfare service. The court should not depart from the usual practice *of relying* on the court welfare officer's report.

That view was expressed by the Court of Appeal in an appeal by a mother from an order of Judge McLellan, sitting at Portsmouth County Court on September 28, 1981, who gave custody of the child of the marriage to the father. Their Lordships ordered a re-hearing of the case by a judge of the Family Division of the High Court in London.

Mr Gary Fawcett for the mother; Mr J. R. Burnfield for the father.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the judge had expressed his opinion of the the mother in unusually explicit language in *another earlier judgment which* concerned the mother's application for an ouster injunction. Whether or not his *mind* was affected by his unsatisfactory view of the mother, the court felt that the custody case had not been dealt with properly.

Another worrying aspect of the case was that no fewer than three court welfare officers had become involved. Primarily, the welfare officer involved was a Mrs Gonzales who had been supervising the child fortnightly for a year. She and another court welfare officer made reports which, although sympathetic to the father, indicated that the mother was coping satisfactorily with the child and that there was no basis for removing the child from the mother.

The father was dissatisfied. He felt that the court welfare officers were biased in the mother's favour. An application was made on his behalf for the introduction of an independent social worker into the case. The judge ordered that a report be prepared by an independent social worker. He further ordered that a welfare report on the child be prepared by *a senior court welfare officer*, who was the third to be involved. He submitted a report which was consistent with those made by the other two court welfare officers.

Mr Fawcett, for the mother, understandably objected to the application for an independent social worker. There was no basis for suggesting that any *of the* three court welfare officers were acting other than in an independent capacity. There was no justification for departing from *the usual practice of relying on* the reports of the court welfare officers. The case was certainly not one for the appointment of an independent social worker. To do so was wholly to misconceive the role of the court welfare officer who was appointed to help the court. It was highly doubtful whether the judge had jurisdiction to appoint anyone other than the court welfare officer.

There was no power to order the other party to be examined by an independent social worker. The mother could rightly have refused to have anything to do with the social worker but, in view of the form of the order, she had no option but to submit.

The father's solicitors had *obtained the name of the social* worker concerned from an organization and given it to the judge. The mother was not asked to consent and that resulted in the order being made. It was very embarrassing because the father's solicitors instructed the social worker unilaterally. That was *objectionable*.

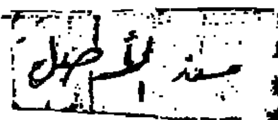
His Lordship hoped that the practice would not be repeated but, if that extraordinary step had to be followed, at the very least *instructions* should be given jointly by both solicitors and agreed by both parties.

The independent social worker's report tipped the scales against the mother. It was based on one interview lasting three hours. That compared with the experience of Mrs Gonzales and the other court welfare officers who had known the mother and child for some time. The result was that, however one looked at the case, the judge's decision was arrived at in an entirely unsatisfactory way. The only course was *to order a re-hearing of the case.*

Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Purchas agreed.

Solicitors: Coffin Mew & Co, *Fareham;* Cousins, Burbridge & Connor, Portsmouth.

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Monday 19th October at 11 am
SILHOUETTES AND IMPORTANT PORTRAIT MINIATURES *Cat. (107 illus.) £6.50*

Tuesday 20th October at 11 am
ENGLISH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN *Cat. (80 illus.) £5.50*

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Tuesday 13th October and following day at 11 am
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Wednesday 14th October at 10 am.
FINE WINES, SPIRITS, VINTAGE PORT, CIGARS AND BAR SUNDRIES: the property of the Bath Club by order of the liquidator Bernard Phillips Esq., F.C.A. and the property of a West End Hotel *Cat. £1*

Thursday 15th October at 11 am
PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. 50p*

Monday 19th October and following day at 11 am.
ATLASES, MAPS AND PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. (4 illus.) £3.50*

Tuesday 20th October at 10.30 am and 2 pm
BONDS AND OLD SECURITIES *Cat. (15 illus.) £1*

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Wednesday 14th October at 2.30 pm and following day, at 11 am
DECORATIVE WORKS OF ART *Cat. 75p*

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Tuesday 20th October at 11 am
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (254 illus.) £5*

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This week, Tuesday and Wednesday
FURNITURE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER AND JEWELLERY

Wednesday 21st October at 10.30 am and 2 pm
PAINTINGS, TOYS AND DOLLS *Illus. Cat. £1*

Chester, Cheshire
Sotheby's Chester. Tel: (0244) 315531

This week, Thursday
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND FURNITURE

Wednesday 21st October at 11 am and 2.30 pm
PRINTED BOOKS *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

Thursday 22nd October at 11.30 am and 2.30 pm
GOOD 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY FURNITURE, BRONZES, EASTERN RUGS AND CARPETS, CLOCKS, BAROMETERS AND WATCHES *Illus. Cat. £4*

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This week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
BOOKS AND PICTURES

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Phillips

Tuesday, 13 October, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART
Tuesday, 13 October, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY
Wednesday, 14 October, 11 a.m.
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART
Wednesday, 14 October, 12 noon
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Thursday, 15 October, 11 a.m.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Illustrated Catalogue £1.27 by post
Thursday, 15 October, 2 p.m.
SCRIPOPHILY
Friday, 16 October, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Monday, 19 October, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS
Monday, 19 October, 11 a.m.
FINE WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Illustrated Catalogue £3.50 by post
Tuesday, 20 October, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, WORKS OF ART AND PEWTER
Tuesday, 20 October, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY
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Wednesday, 21 October, 11 a.m.
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also on page 22

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Tuesday, 13 October at 11 a.m.
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Wednesday, 14 October at 11 a.m.
FINE JEWELS. Catalogue £1.75.

Thursday, 15 October at 11 a.m.
VICTORIAN AND CONTINENTAL 19TH CENTURY SCULPTURE, FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES. *Catalogue £3.50.*

Thursday, 15 October at 2.30 p.m.
FINE EASTERN TEXTILES, RUGS AND CARPETS. Catalogue £2.30.

Friday, 16 October at 11 a.m.
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Monday, 19 October at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS. Catalogue £1.75.

Tuesday, 20 October at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £2.75.

Tuesday, 20 October at 2.30 p.m. and Wednesday, 21 October at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COIN, ORDERS, CAMPAIGN AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS. Catalogue £3.00.

SALE ON THE PREMISES
STONELEIGH ABBEY, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
Thursday, 15 October and Friday, 16 October at 11 a.m. each day.
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Friday, 16 October at approx 1 p.m.
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Wednesday, 21 October at 11 a.m.
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By Order of D. Nevill-Gliddon, Esq.
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off Nevill Road, Hove, East Sussex. Tel: (0273) 559583.
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Tuesday, 13 October at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
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IMPORTANT EUROPEAN CERAMICS AND GLASS. Catalogue £4.

Thursday, 15 October at 2.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
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Thursday, 15 October at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.
ANCIENT COINS, GERMAN THALERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY, COINS OF THE TWO SICILIES AND IMPORANT PAPAL MEDALS. Catalogue £2.

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FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART AND BRONZES. Catalogue £2.

Wednesday, 21 October at 9 p.m.
JEWELS AND CLOCKS. Catalogue £2.

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BIRTHS

BADDILEY.—On September 28th, to Jean (née Stirling) and Christopher—a son.

BURWOOD-TAYLOR.—On October 10th to Julia (née Cannon) and Rhodri—a daughter (Olivia Mary).

CARNLEY.—On 10th October to Rose and Colin—a son (Francis Henry) brother for Charles and Edward.

CONDER.—On October 10th, to Judith (née Vaughn) and Terrence—a daughter (Katherine Victoria), a sister for Lucy.

DIGBY-BELL.—On October 9th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Claire (née Sutherland Pilch) and Christopher—a son, a brother for Melissa.

GELBER.—On October 10th, 1981, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Henrietta (née Spencer-Churchill) and Nathan—a boy (David Aba).

GROVES.—On October 10th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Elizabeth (née Grantham) and Jonathan—a daughter (Nancy Sarah Elizabeth).

HAINES.—On 8th October, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Joanna (née Davies) and Bruce.

KELLY.—On October 10th at Westminster Hospital, to Suzi (née Rowland) and David—a daughter (Georgina).

LITTLE.—On October 8th, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Alexandra (née Carr) and David—a son (Benjamin Philip David).

LOWNDES.—On October 10th to Sheelah (née Brooke) and Peter—a son (Simon Geoffrey).

MORRIS.—On October 8th to Catherine (née Bellis) and Simon—a daughter (Elena).

NAPER.—On October 10th in Dublin to Angela and James—a son, brother for Morris.

ROBERTS.—On 9th October at Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, to Rosie (née Eccles) and Michael—twins (Laura and Thomas).

RUSSELL.—On September 24th at the Samaritan Hospital, Belfast to Lynn and Anthony—a daughter (Mary Alexandra).

SAYE.—On October 9th, at Savernake Hospital, Marlborough, to Gail (née Alesbury) and Andrew—a son.

SHIRLEY.—On October 7th to Karen (née Rabinowitz) and Aaron—a daughter (Katherine), at St Thomas' Hospital.

TREVITT.—On 10th October, to Arthena (née Callin) and Thomas—a daughter (Eleanor Katharine Arthena).

WEBSTER.—On 11th October, to Sarah (née Thornton) and Clive—a daughter (Alice Louise).

MARRIAGE

JARDINE : WENDT.—On October 12th, at Chelsea Registry Office, Charles James to Susan Anne of Sydney.

DEATHS

ASHTHORPE.—On October 10th at Michael Sobell House, Oxford, after a long illness fought with much courage, Olga Patricia, dearly loved wife of the late Douglas Ashthorpe and sister of Keith Reader. Funeral service 2.15 p.m. at East Hendred Church on Thursday, October 15th, followed by cremation at Oxford Crematorium at 3.30 p.m. No flowers by request, but donations to Guide Dogs for the Blind.

BANWELL, GODWIN EDWARD, C.B.E., M.C., K.P.M., Order of St. John, aged 81 years, on October 9th, 1981, peacefully at the Balgowan Nursing Home, Saltwood, Hythe, Kent. The late Chief Constable of the East Riding, Yorkshire, and Cheshire County Constabulary, previously Deputy Commissioner of the Burma Police Force. Beloved husband of Gladys and much loved father and grandfather. Funeral service at St. Vincent's Church, Littlebourne, nr Canterbury, Kent, on Friday, October 16th, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only. If desired donations to the British Heart Foundation (Pacemakers). Letters to 4 Evenhill Rd, Littlebourne, nr Canterbury, Kent.

BIJL.—On October 9th, 1981, at his home in Orford, Suffolk, after a long illness, Jan Hendrik, aged 82, dearly loved husband of Phyllis Ann. Cremation private.

BOWERS.—On 9th October, 1981, Lt Col. Patrick Lewis Bowers, R.W.F., much loved husband of Betty, and father of Barbara. Memorial service, Buckhorn Weston, Wednesday, 21st October, at 2.30 p.m.

DAVIES, ROBERT PETER, of Holly Gate, Levens, Kendal, Cumbria, suddenly on October 8. Very dear husband of Margaret, and loving father of Jane and Sally. Donations for the R.N.L.I., c/o Robert Brown and Sons, Funeral Directors. Telephone Southampton 655 105.

DAVISON, JOHN TREGONWELL, O.B.E., G.M., formerly Wing Commander RNZAF, on October 9th at Pohlen Hospital, Mata Mata, New Zealand, dearly beloved husband of Doreen May (née Simms) Nottingham, in his 68th year.

DENNY, IDA.—On October 10th at her home in Norfolk, a dear mother. To know her was to love her.

DIMMOCK.—On 9th October 1981 at home, Beck House, Cropton Pickering, Richard Oswald Spottiswood (Major, The York and Lancaster Regiment) aged 72 years. Dear husband of Joan, father of Daphne and Anthony. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please. Donations to Marie Curie.

DOBSON.—On October 11th, 1981, peacefully at home in Stakeford, Frank Harper Dobson, R.A.F. 1955-45, Flight Sergeant 3207 Commando, beloved husband of Hilda (née Reid) and dear father of Frank, Amy, Peter and John. Funeral service on Wednesday, October 14th, at St. Peter's Church, West Sleekburn, Northumberland, 10 a.m.

DUNDAS.—Peacefully, at Comrie House, on 10th October, 1981, Robert Whyte-Melville, born 31st October, 1881, Sixth Baronet of Beachwood, son of the late Sir George and Lady Dundas, beloved husband of the late Dorothea Dundas (née Wiseman). Funeral service at St. Serfs, Comrie, at 2.30 p.m., on 14th October, thereafter interment at Dunira. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Scottish Branch of National Playing Fields Association, 12 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

ELLISON.—On October 10th 1981, peacefully at Westwood Home for the Elderly, Southport Road, Chorley, Beatrice Emma, SRN, SCM, lately of 10 Freshfield Court, Formby and formerly principal Assistant Matron of St James' Hospital, London. Service at St Peter's Church, Formby on Thursday, October 15th at 11.15 a.m., followed by Cremation at Southport at 12 noon. Family flowers only please. All enquiries to: Dean Brothers, Tel: Formby 72033.

ENDERBY.—On October 11th, peacefully at home, Verena, beloved wife of Bill Enderby. Funeral at Fitzhead Church on Thursday, October 15th at 2.30 p.m.

FOOKES.—On October 9, 1981, Charles Henry Fookes, OBE, of 10 Alfred Road, Brentwood, Essex. Beloved husband of Margot and fondly remembered father of Julian, Jonathan and Mark. Former chairman of the United Terminal Sugar Market Association. Service will be at Chelmsford Crematorium, 13.00, Thursday, October 15, 1981 (Arrangements: Bennetts, Brentwood).

GLASCODINE.—On October 9th, 1981 peacefully at Chester City Hospital, Ethel Frances (née Burdett) widow of Richard Kenneth Glascodine, DSO, MC dear mother of Richard & Pamela & grandmother of Sandy, Iain, Mark & Jane.

GRANT.—Peacefully on October 11th, 1981, Arthur Leslie Grant in his 77th year at Madulain, Graubunden, Switzerland. Private funeral, no mourning.

HENRY.—At Rosslyn, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, on 10th October in her ninetieth year, Edith Henry, widow of Glynn Henry of Cookham, and mother of Brian and Hugh. No flowers by request, but donations to the Chest, Heart and Stroke Association, London, W.C.1.

HUGHES.—On October 12th, suddenly but peacefully, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wynne Lloyd, O.B.E., D.L., in his eightieth year at Hafod Wynn Criccieth, and formerly of Plas Penrhyn, Anglesey and Glyn Talsarnau, Merioneth. Beloved husband of Lowry, father of Lowry, Anne and Margaret and grandfather of Sian, Carys and Margaret-Ellen. Private funeral.

HUXLEY.—On October 11, in her 83nd year, suddenly at home in Bexhill on Sea, Margaret Arnold Huxley, only daughter of the late Leonard and Julia Huxley, sister of the late Julian, Trevenen and Aldous Huxley, and half sister of David and Andrew Huxley. Sometime a Justice of the Peace and owner and Headmistress of Ancaster Gate School for Girls, in partnership with Christabel Mumford. Service is to be arranged later.

JOSCELYNE.—On October 10th, 1981, suddenly at home, Francis M. Joscelyne, aged 76 years, dearly loved husband of Dora & father of Elizabeth & Christopher. Cremation private. Service of Thanksgiving at Llanedwen Church, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey on Thursday, October 15th at 3 p.m. No flowers please.

JOYNT.—On October 10th, 1981, peacefully at home, Henry Raymond Joynt, Malayan Civil Service retired. Dearly loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at St Andrews, Curry Rivel at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 14th. No flowers, but if desired, donations to Help The Aged, c/o National Westminster Bank, Langport, Somerset.

MULLER.—On October 10th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Peter Paul, of 28 Westbury Road, Bratton, Wiltshire, beloved husband of Violet, father of Jim and Edward and brother of John Valentine, and Bernard. Funeral service at Bratton Church on Wednesday, October 14th, at 2.30 p.m.

NICOLL.—Suddenly at the St Johns Nursing Home, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, on October 11th, 1981, James Thomas, in his 80th year. Beloved husband of the late Helen Robertson Chisholm and father of Leotia. Funeral service at Queens Cross Church, Aberdeen at 2 p.m. on Thursday, October 15th, and thereafter to Springbank Cemetery. All friends are invited.

DEATHS

PALMER.—On Sunday, October 11th, at her son's home in Berkshire, Lena Florence, beloved wife of the late Reginald H. R. Palmer, M.C., D.L. Funeral service at St. Nicholas' Church, Hurst, on Friday, October 16th, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Camp Hopson, funeral directors, Newbury, or if preferred donations to the Berkshire branch of the British Red Cross Society, 48 London Rd, Reading.

PLAZZOTTA.—On 12th October, at the Westminster Hospital, Enzo Plazzotta, sculptor, dearest husband of Gillian. Cremation private. Donations, if desired, to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

REMNANT.—On October 11th, 1981, peacefully in a Hove nursing home, George Remnant (late of Houndean Rise, Lewes). Requiem mass at St. Pancras R.C. Church, Irelands Lane, Lewes, on Friday, October 16th, at 10.30 a.m., followed by interment at Lewes Cemetery. Inquiries to Attree and Kent Ltd. (Funeral Directors). Telephone Brighton 688228.

RICHMOND.—On October 12, 1981 peacefully at her home, Kincairney Dunkeld, Perthshire, Grizel at Maclean, beloved wife of the late Major George Richmond. Funeral at 2.30 pm on Friday, October 16, at St Mary's Church, Birnam, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if wished to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

STURGESS.—On October 9th peacefully at his home after a long illness, Cecil Robert Hickling Sturgess (Jim) of Town Well, Credenhill, near Hereford aged 74 years. The Funeral Service followed by interment will be held at Credenhill Parish Church today Tuesday, October 13th. If desired donations to Cancer Relief may be sent to Dawe Brothers, 115 Westfaling St, Hereford.

TAYLOR.—On October 11th, suddenly, Paul Lea (Bellfounder), O.B.E., M.Sc., B.Eng., C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E., aged 67, of Old Woodhouse, Leicester, greatly loved and loving husband of Merie, and very dear father of Sarah and Frances, and John (deceased). Funeral 3 p.m., Friday, October 16th, at St. Mary's in the Elms, Old Woodhouse; followed by cremation at Loughborough. No flowers, please. Inquiries to G. Gamble & Sons, Meeting Street, Quorn. Telephone 42136.

WHITTAKER.—On October 9, 1981, at his home after a short illness John Arthur, beloved husband of Dilys and dear father of David and John. Service, Putney Vale Crematorium on Thursday, October 15 at 1 pm. Family flowers only, donations if desired to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institute, 20 Great Queen St, WC2.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

TAYLOR.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Robert Taylor, Esq., M.P., will be held at Croydon Parish Church at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 27th October, 1981.

IN MEMORIAM

HEGGIE, DR R. M., BSc, MIN.—Cherished with love and fondly remembered.—Tibbie.

HEGGIE, DR ROBERT MORTON.—Lovingly remembered today and always.—Pauline and Robert.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

A SERIES OF NINE PUBLIC LECTURES ON "THE PROBLEM OF SUFFERING IN JUDAISM, CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM" will be given at The Islamic Cultural Centre, 146 Park Rd., N.W.8 in co-operation with the University of London, Dept. of Extra Mural Studies every Thursday at 7.30 p.m., 15th October to 17th December (excluding 26th November). Course fee: 9 lectures—£5, single lecture—£1.
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AT Belgravia, S.W.1. Luxury maisonette: 4 rooms, kitchen diner, 2 baths, cloakroom: from £250 p.w.—Class Choice, 370 5858.

OCTOBER. Our list of furnished properties to let is now available. For details please ring Andrew Wade of Clayton Bennett Haycock on 01-584 6863.

KINGSTON.—Luxury 2 bedroomed 6th floor flat in new block. All facilities, superb view, £80 p.w. inclusive. 01-549 3346.

FLATS DE VILLE have a wide range of quality properties, for private or company, Long/short-let. £70-£700 p.w. Phone 938 1721.

GLOS TCE W2. Owners modern 1st flr. flat, 2 beds, 1½ bath, lge. recept., kit & patio. Long let. Plaza Estates, 262 3087.

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Also long term. Bookings/brochures. Phone 937 9886.

WOULD impeccable tenants (Embassy/Company/Professional) requiring excellent furnished houses and flats to rent first telephone Nicola Crisp at Saunders of Kensington, 581 3623.

UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

MAYFAIR. — Excellent serviced studio. £130 p.w. Browne Beck & Co. 229 9162.

CHELSEA.—Charming furn. flat, 3 rooms. £100 p.w. 589 4775.

WANTED.—Long/short to let £100-£1,000. Sheriff & Co. 229 2889.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea, Luxury serviced. Mr Page, 373 3433.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. Luxury furnished house at Montague Sq. W1 on 2 floors, newly decorated and furnished. 3 beds, 2 recept., kit & 2 bath, gas CH & CHW. Every modern convenience. Long or short let. £275 p.w.—Kenneth Brown & Co. 01-629 6102.

BAYSWATER, W2. Superb flat: 4 beds, 2 bath, sauna, 2 large recept, fitted kit. CH. TV, superb furnishings & space. Only £280 p.w.—Tara Estates, 01-589 6571.

CHELSEA. Elegant quiet well furnished Flat. 1 recept., 1 bed., K&B. C.H. for careful tenant. £100 p.w. 352 0618 or 484 3433.

GOLDERS GREEN. — Spacious maisonette. Two beds, reception, well equipped kitchen, bathroom, parking. £80 p.w. Short or Company let. Tel. 435 8722.

EAST MOLESEY. Fully furn. 5 bed. home, 2 Recept., C/H, garage, garden. £100 p.w. TPM 882 5135.

INTERNATIONAL OIL CO with many visiting executives require luxury flats & houses in all good residential areas. May & Co 370 5101.

BARNES S.W.13. 20 mins. city. Civilised s/c Flatlet for 1, available 2-3 months. £45 p.w. 876 1431 or 04246 3610.

ELEGANT W1 1 bedroom 1 recept. k & b. c.h. included. £110 p.w. long let. Enhanced Ptles Ltd. 734 2302.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741: Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

MAYFAIR & S.W.1. House and 2 flats. 4 or 2 bedrooms, furn./unfurn. £180 p.w. each. 629 9620.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis. 839 2245.

MIDDLE-AGED professional woman seeks London flat. 01-231 7024.

CHELSEA, S.W.3. Luxury house in quiet terrace. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, recept., dining room, family room, luxury fitted kitchen, patio. Gas C.H. Fully equipped, good transport and parking. £300 p.w. 1/2 yr. Company lease. Contact Mrs. Alaker, 01-381 4402.

SUPERB VALUE.—Newly converted s/c ground floor flat 50 yds. Victoria Pk. Lounge, fitted kitchen, bedroom, bath., entrance hall & pleasant garden patio. 2 mls. city. Co let. £50 p.w. 01-251 2457 office/585 0993.

ST. JAMES'S.—Exceptional modern studio flat, k. & b., all incl. £98 p.w. 437 7519.

REGENT'S PARK.—Modernised studio with incredible view, k. & b. £78 p.w. Tel. 437 7519.

VICTORIA.—Delightful double bedroomed luxury furnished flat in prestige block. Suit couple. Res. porter. £120 p.w. incl. c.h., c.h.w. Long let. 0883 842454 (or 828 0656).

LONDON. Property Management. Hses & flats to let 572 1362.

WIMBLEDON/PUTNEY. Attractive modern furnished flat. Lounge/diner, 2 dble. bedrooms, kitchen and bath. Own garage. Colour T.V. £100 p.w. Telephone 330 2635.

S.W.6.—Large room in house, own bath. £150 pm. 736 1002.

TENANTS
Sought for large selection of quality furnished and unfurnished houses and flats in S.W. and S.E. London from £70-£250 p.w.
HOME FROM HOME
01-947 7211

Large Luxury Flat in Redington Road,
HAMPSTEAD
Unfurnished ground floor flat with patio and shared use of ½ acre garden, off street parking, full C.H. 3 bedrooms, 2 large reception rooms, large fully fitted kitchen incl. fridge/freezer, dishwasher, etc. 2 bathrooms with W.C. and separate W.C. & separate shower: Co. let exclusive. Commencing £240 p.w. for 12-36 months lease.
Tel. 458 8338

Chestertons
Brompton Road, SW3
Very spacious furnished Flat on 2nd flr. in heart of Knightsbridge. 3 dble. beds., 2 baths., recep., study., dining rm., ftd. kit. Avail. 1/2 yrs. Co. let only. £230 p.w.
Kingston hse., Nth., SW7
Lovely UNFURNISHED Flat in excel. block o'looking Pk. 1st class cpts., crtns., kit. equip., 2 dble. beds., 3 baths., (1 en-suite), dble. recep. with dining area. Avail. 1 yr. plus. £350 p.w. neg.
01-937 7244

RENTALS

LIPFRIEND & CO.
HOLLAND PARK.—Modern 4 bed, 2½ bath, 2 recept hse. Good kitchen, gdn. gge. £300.
GROSVENOR ST.—Luxury 2 dble bedroom flat, super kitchen / breakfast, 2 bath, recept. Long or short let £215.
HAMPSTEAD. — 3 bedrm maisonette. Bath, 2 recept, kitchen, gas CH. Close Heath and tube. Good value £120.
CHELSEA 1 dble bedrm flat in super block. Good recept, kitchen, bath, gge. Close all amenities. £100.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD. — Super 1 dble bedrm flat, super recept, dining / hall, good kitchen, bath. CH inc. £100.
01-499 5334

EXCLUSIVE KNIGHTSBRIDGE
3 minute walk Harrods. 3 or 6 months let. Modern fully-furnished, 1 double and 1 single bedroomed flat, bathroom, kitchen, and living room overlooking quiet garden square. Central heating, double glazing.
£250 per week
Tel: 01-408 1251
No agents

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Superb mews house in private court yard. 2 large recept. Study, 3 beds, 3 baths. artistically furnished, gas C.H. £275 pw.
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GROSVENOR SQ.—No premium, superb 6th floor flat, unfurn. excell dec condition, dble recept. 3 bed, 2 bath, cloak, kit. £14,000 p.a., excl. S Charge and rates. Aylesford and Co 351 2383.

BEST PART CHELSEA.—Fully furnished semi-basement flat, sitting room, double bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom, telephone, use of garden. References required, £75 p.w. 730 1434 before 10 a.m., after 5 p.m.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of furnished flats and houses in Kensington, Chelsea, Holland Park and surrounding areas. Private and company lets. Phone 937 6091 or 221 3335.

BAYSWATER W2. Prettily furnished Mews house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, spacious open plan reception, garage, £220 p.w. Andrews Letting & Management, 439 0587.

UNFURNISHED W.1. Selection of flats to let close to Baker Street. 1-4 bedrooms, 5 year lease. No premium. Company let only. Gross Fine & Krieger Chalfen. 01-493 3993.

BARNSBURY SQ., N1. newly decorated furnished flat to let 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 reception room, kitchen, gas central heating. £120 p.w. Company let only. Tel 607 8005.

HOLLAND VILLAS RD, W14. Comfortable 5 bed family house. Avail now, long let. £300 p.w. —Maskells, 581 2216.

CADOGAN SQ. Beautiful furnished double bed flat, C.H. Long/short let. £550 pm. Phone Mrs Smart. 499 7781.

LONDON RENTALS specialize in Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington. £70-£700 p.w. 581 3766/7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5. Unfurnished on 3 floors, 1/2 recepts, 3/4 beds., large k. & b., 2 patios. Private gds. £220 p.w. Company let preferred. 01-499 3724, 2753.

KENSINGTON. Spacious 3 bed. furnished home. Quiet tenant. 6 months. £130 p.w. 01-373 0181.

W.2.—Luxury 1-bed flat, tel., parking, short/long let. £95 p.w. incl. c.h. 402 5710.

AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutlass & Co. 01-589 5247.

SHEPHERDS BUSH. Non-smoker share sunny ground floor with 1 other. Good kitchen, own large bedsitter, open fire. £32 p.w. 437 3476 (day): 740 0340 (eves.).

SMALL ROOM offered in Hampstead flat £35 p.w. excl. 435 8753 after 9 p.m.

ISLINGTON. Large room facing square, with original marble fireplace, shutters, etc. Share rest of Georgian house, modern kitchen, large garden, all amenities. £45 p.w. incl. 359 5738 before 10.30 a.m.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Rooms in flats/houses avail/reqd for prof. sharers. Tel: FDV 01-938 1721.

BATTERSEA. 3rd person share flat, own room, £25 p.w. excl. 223 9289, after 6 p.m.

HOLIDAY FLATS, Hyde Park area. Find a Home, 263 3693.

CHELSEA.—Elegant 2 roomed flat. £70 p.w. 584 6597.

MIDDLE-AGED professional woman seeks London flat. 01-231 7024.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8. Two luxury newly furnished and decorated flats, only minutes from station and shops. 2 beds, recep., fully fit kit and beth. c.h. 6 mths-1 yr. £200 p.w. Britton Poole and Burns. 722 1166.

FLAT SHARING

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing 589 5491.

CHISWICK.—Large modern bedsit. Own kit'ette. 2 mins Tube. 1 prof. £135 p.c.m.—Tel. 943 0781.

SW1.—Own room in flat for responsible female, use of k. & b. £35 p.w. incl.—828 4230 evenings.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—3rd prof., 26+, own double room, £145 p.c.m. incl.—623 1554 day: 624 0237 eve.

MACMILLAN BUREAU 580 5522. Flat sharing for professionals.

SHARE a flat (est. 1958), for professionals, 175 Piccadilly, W.1. 493 1265.

CHELSEA.—Attractive prof. girl 28/35 to share gorgeous Mews House with 1 other. Own large room and bathroom. Modern kit. gge available. £50 p.w. (rates incl). 01-352 3831. pm and eves.

MARBLE ARCH.—M/f, non-smoker share luxury flat. £200 p.m. Central heating, etc., incl. 01-723 4575.

PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN requires pied-à-terre during the week within easy driving distance of Doncaster/Rotherham area. Please write to Box No. 0919 G, The Times.

BATTERSEA. Own room luxury house, female 25 plus; c.h.; £31 p.w.—223 4499.

W.C.1.—Female, share luxury flat. £40 p.w. incl. 839 7023 ext 165.

FLAT SHARING

HARLEY ST.—Very large room, T.V., maid, linen, etc. £200 pcm incl. 435 0243 after 9 pm.

GREENWICH.—Prof couple, 2 rooms and bathroom in large shared house. £75 p.c.m. each. 692 3983.

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CITROEN CX GTI
1978 economy cruising (Econocruise 36 m.p.g.), silver grey, towbar, stereo radio-cassette, immaculate, full service record, 35,000 miles.
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BRITISH STATE REGISTERED NURSE
Minimum salary 4,200 f.f. monthly (plus bonuses). French language desired. Write HAVAS No. 200675, 21 rue de la République, 45003, Orleans Cedex, France, for onward transmission.

S.W.3. — Domestic Baby Sitting Agency req. resourceful 25+ with initiative, to run agency. Good tel. Manner varied, interesting work, sense of humour essential. 0794 68600.

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MEDICAL SECRETARY required to run busy Practice for 2 Consultants. Stimulating and varied work for someone who enjoys responsibility. £6,000.—M & S Emp. Agency. 629 6821.

SECRETARY in the City to senior partner of large, international brokers. You must like dealing with people at all levels, and enjoy working flat out and thinking on your feet. Good shorthand, typing essential. Aged 23-30. c. £8,000 p.a. Personal Services Ltd (Recruitment Consultants). 01-370 5066.

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RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES also on page 21

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Working as an interviewer with one of the country's leading specialist Employment Agency Groups offers an exceptional opportunity to work in a vigorous commercial yet professional environment where initiative and aptitude are well rewarded. To deal with all levels of accountancy staff and client companies, an accountancy/commercial background is necessary and an agency background would be advantageous.
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18 month, renewable bachelor status contracts are offered with generous tax-free salaries and excellent working conditions including good recreational and social facilities. We are seeking conscientious professionals to help promote businesses into Yanbu. If you are qualified to degree, HNC/HND level and seeking a challenging involvement, we want to hear from you.

Business Promotion Specialist
You will be responsible for the development plans and policies strategies, approaches and studies, in order to attract business interest to Yanbu. Amongst your wide ranging duties you will be expected to make feasibility studies, prepare promotional material, and identify the needs of the City in terms of retail, warehouse, office and other commercial services and make the relevant recommendations. In order to fulfil the duties involved, a minimum of 5 years' senior experience gained in one or more of the following areas is essential: promotion of shopping centre space; development and negotiation of leases on commercial or retail property, consultancy work related to market availability and feasibility of regional or local shopping centres. A qualification in Business Administration would be useful.

Industrial Development Co-ordinator
(New City/Town Developments)
You will be required to act as Public Organisation Co-ordinator in the liaison between prospective businesses and the various Ministries. It is desirable that you have knowledge of the methods involved in obtaining licences etc. for various industries. Some property/estate management experience would be useful. You must have a qualification in Economics, Business Management or related fields and considerable work experience, which could have been gained with a government or local authority in the planning and development of industrial areas and new towns. A knowledge of Arabic is preferable.
If you are confident in your ability and would like to find out more about how you can contribute to, and benefit from, the Yanbu project, please write with a detailed cv to: Mr. Mark Skinner, c/o The Ralph M. Parsons Co. Ltd., Parsons House, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 0EH, who is assisting Saudi Arabian Parsons Ltd., in filling these important posts, or telephone today 01-568 9282 ext. 389.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Unity and Diversity. 7.05 Shipbuilding. 7.30 Imaging the Eye. 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: News in German. 9.35 France. 9.53 French conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Geography. 11.00 Aeroplanes. 11.17 Walrus. 11.38 Artists making original screen prints. 12.05 Poetry. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Some of the Tristan da Cunha islanders who made their home in Britain after their island erupted twenty year ago make an appearance and John Osborne talks about his autobiography. 1.45 Over the Moon. Jasper Carrott sings a story. 2.00 You and Me (r). 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: French conversation. 2.30 Charlotte and Jane. 3.00 Closedown. 3.25 O Dro i Dro. A quiz about a journey through Wales.

3.55 **Play School.** For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 *Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Sunny Italy.*
4.25 **Jackanory.** Kenneth Williams with the second part of Agaton Sax and Lispington's Grandfather Clock.
4.40 **Play Away.** Music, comedy and games introduced by Brian Cant.
5.05 **John Craven's Newsround.** Latest world news for young people.
5.10 **Screen Test.** Brian Trueman chairs a test of cinematic knowledge between Seacroft Park Middle School, Leeds, and South Holderness School, Hull.
5.40 **News with Richard Baker.** 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide including a report on the Conservative Party Conference.
6.50 **Angels.** Drama serial about the social and working life of the staff of a Midlands hospital.
7.15 **Wildlife on One: The Impossible Bird.** An award winning study of the ostrich.
7.40 **The Rockford Files.** Jim has to out-bluff a pair of jewel thieves.
8.30 **Only Fools and Horses.** Del's 3 tons of lead is not what it seems.

9.00 **News** read by John Humphrys.
9.25 **Play: The Cherry Orchard** by Anton Chekhov and starring Judi Dench. Madame Ranevsky's cherry orchard is to be sold to pay the family's debts unless she and her brother, Gayev (Frederick Treves), face the realities of their parlous financial position and let part of their estate for summer cottages. Through the characters of this comedy, Chekhov shows every aspect of Russian society as it was at the turn of the century.
11.37 **News headlines.**
11.40 **Phil Silvers*** The hilarious Sergeant Bilko continues to stay one step ahead of the Army authorities in his search for ease and riches (r).
12.05 **Weather.**

BBC 1 Variations: Cymru/Wales: 9.10 am-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Japan (4). 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Capten Mikula. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 7.40-8.30 Phil Bennett. 12.05 am News and weather. Scotland: 11.17 am-11.38 For Schools: Let's See . . . High and Low (2). 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.05 am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional Magazines 12.10 am Close

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: A Profile of Charles Ives; 7.05 Unemployment after Education? 7.30 The Piazza della Signoria; 7.55 Closedown. 9.30 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage of the first morning's proceedings. Reporting from Blackpool are Robin Day, David Dimbleby and Robert McKenzie. 11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Sarah Long and Stuart McGugan. The story is Joan Hickson's The Great Friends. 11.25 Conservative Party Conference. Further live coverage of the morning's debates from Blackpool. 12.30 Closedown. 2.30 Conservative Party Conference. The afternoon's debates live from Blackpool.

4.50 **Open University:** BART 6: Rail or Road; 5.15 Structural Power 3: *Dominance and Dependence* 5.40 Use Your Head 6.05 Creating Equals in Class 6.30 Energy: Closing the Gap.
6.55 **The World Chess Championships.** Exclusive coverage of the match between Karpov, the champion, and Korchnoi. Presented by Jeremy James with expert analysis from William Hartston.
7.20 **News with a sub-titled synopsis** for the hard-of-hearing.
7.25 **Six More English Towns.** Alec Clifton-Taylor visits Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.
8.05 **Making M*A*S*H.** Twentieth Century Fox takes us behind the scenes to watch and listen to the stars, writers and producers as they work on the award-winning series. A new series starts tomorrow night on BBC 2 at 9.00.

9.00 **Film: The Midnight Man** (1974) starring Burt Lancaster, Cameron Mitchell and Susan Clark. Lancaster wrote, directed and produced this film about a former policeman, paroled after killing his wife's lover, who takes a job as a night security guard in a South Carolina College. On his first night he becomes involved in a series of thefts and the murder of an attractive girl student.
10.55 **Newsnight.** John Tusa, Peter Snow and Vincent Hanna report on the first day's events at the Conservative Party Conference in Blackpool. Other news from home and abroad is presented by Donald MacCormick in London. Closedown at 11.55.

ITV/LONDON

9.35am For Schools: Personal Identity 9.53 New Books with Willie Rushton 10.15 What do we talk about? 10.33 Poetry 11.03 Basic Maths 11.22 Circles 11.36 French conversation 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. Musical stories for the very young 12.10 Pipkins. Puppets adventures of Hartley Hare 12.30 The Sullivans. Life with an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News with highlights of the morning's proceedings at the Conservative Party Conference from Peter Sissons 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Armchair Thriller: Dying Day. A new-found friend of Anthony Skipling leaves behind a tape recording. Intrigued, Skipling takes it home, plays it and learns to his horror that he is about to be murdered. Starring Ian McKellan (r) 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson talks to Richard Burton's biographer, Paul Ferris 2.45 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage from Blackpool with Gordon Burns and Gus Macdonald.

4.15 **Cartoon:** Roadrunner in Sugar and Spies.
4.20 **Get it Together.** Live pop music presented by *Megg Nicol and Roy North.*
4.45 **Vice Versa.** Episode three of the story by F. Anstey about a father and son who, through magic, change roles.
5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.** Connelton Gymkhana beckons the Sugdens.
5.45 **News** 6.00 Thames News 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news about the Marriage Guidance Council.
7.00 **Give Us a Clue.** A mime game between two teams of celebrities.
7.30 **This is Your Life.** A special edition to mark the start of a news series. Eamonn Andrews continues to surprise unsuspecting worthies.
8.00 **The Morecambe and Wise Show.** Eric and Ern's guests are Joanna Lumley and Richard Vernon.
8.30 **The Flame Trees of Thika.** The final part of the adaptation of Elspeth Huxley's autobiographical novel about growing up in East Africa before the First World War.

9.00 **The Flame Trees of Thika** continued.
9.30 **Where There's Life Special.** Drs Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman ask if we are the product of our parents' genes or our upbringing. To help them find the answer they bring together twins who were separated at birth, over fifty years ago.
10.00 **News with Alastair Burnet.**
10.30 **Rich World, Poor World:** Business as Usual. The second of three programmes dealing with world poverty.
11.30 **Talking Bikes.** The first in a series of six programmes devoted to the world of the motorcyclist presented by David Bobin. Included is a Motorcyclist of the Year competition.
12.00 **Going Out.** The first of a six-part series following the fortunes of a group of young people who have just left school at the age of sixteen. It is written by Phil Redmond who is responsible for the very popular Grange Hill series on BBC TV.
12.25 **Close with Brian Rix.**

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 Wodehouse: "Bring on the Girls" (7).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Stranger in the House" by Rearden Conner.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "An End in Sight" by Sandra Hale.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Radio Active.†
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 Party Political Broadcast (Labour).
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Hatter's Castle (new series) by A J Cronin (1).†
4.00 Places I've Lived, People I've Known (series) (5) In the Vale of Evesham.
4.15 The Eyemouth Disaster.
4.45 Story Time: "King Charles II" by Antonia Fraser (2).
5.00 PM.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Prisoner of War: "For You the War is Over".
8.35 No Minister: "Civil Servants are Incompetent".
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Joke by Joke . . . (5) Alan Coren.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman", by Margaret Atwood (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Brahms: The "Song of Destiny", Op. 5.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF
6.25 Weather.
10.00 For Schools.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
2.00 For Schools.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.
11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert.† Deussy, Handel, Tchaikovsky: records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert. (continued) D'Indy, Britten; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer.† Mozart: records.
10.00 Bartok.† Piano pieces, Op 8.
10.35 Colin Carr.† Solo cello recital: Bach.
11.00 Northern Sinfonia Wind Ensemble † Concert: Mozart, David Blake, Joachim Raff.
12.05 Aldeburgh Festival 1981: Maksymiuk. Jerzy Maksymiuk conducts the Scottish Chamber Orchestra in a concert recorded last month at Snape Maltings. The programme opens with Britten's Variations on a theme of Frank Bridge, followed by Ravel's Piano Concerto in G, played by Jean-Philippe Collard. In the second half there is the premiere of George Benjamin's A Mind of Winter and Schubert's Symphony No 3 in D.
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert.† Part 2: George Benjamin, Schubert.
2.00 Bach.† Harpsichord recital.
2.25 String Trios.† Recital: Reger, Beethoven.
3.15 Edward Elgar.† BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra.
4.25 Jazz Today.† Charles Fox with records.
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.† With Roger Nichols.
7.00 Shostakovich's '48'.† (series): Piano recital: Preludes and Fugues, Op 87 Nos 9-14.
7.40 Words, Words, Words† with Ian McKellen. A personal choice of poetry and prose.
8.00 Brahms: First Piano Concerto† Concert.
8.45 Why I'm Afraid.† A study of Kafka and his father.
9.30 The Composer Conducts.† Oliver Knussen.
10.15 The Diary of David Rubinowicz.
11.00 News.
11.05 Albert de Rippe.

VHF only: 11.15-12.55am Open University.

Sir Ian Trethewan takes calls on the Cost of Broadcasting (Tuesday Call, Radio 4, 9.05 am).



Susannah Simons: co-presents the PM programme (Radio 4, 5.00 pm).

Radio 2.

5.00 Ray Moore †. 7.30 Terry Wogan †. 10.00 Jimmy Young †. 12.00 John Dunn †. 2.00 Ed Stewart †. 4.00 David Hamilton †. 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds †. 8.00 Moments Musical † 9.00 Listen to the Band †. 9.30 The Organist Entertains †. 10.00 Les Dawson. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour †. 2.00-5.00 Two's Company †.

Radio 1.

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel †. 12.00 Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 with Radio 2 10.00 with Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):- 6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Lord of the Flies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Musical Yearbook 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave it to Psmith. 10.30 That Big Band Magic. 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter From London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 9.45 Classic Short Story. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News 12.09 am News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operetta. 2.30 Musical Yearbook. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92 5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m. VHF 97 3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m

CHOICE

Holly Aird as Elspeth in the final episode of The Flame Trees of Thika (ITV, 8.30 pm).

● In WHERE THERE'S LIFE SPECIAL (ITV, 9.30 pm) an emotional meeting is engineered, in the interests of scientific research, between male twins who were separated at birth and grew up in total ignorance of each other's existence. They were born in Sutton Coldfield 52 years ago and when they face each other in the studio it will be for the first time they have met. *Will they have the same mannerisms, similar jobs, similar wives?* If so, then parents' genes must determine the way we are, contend Drs Stoppard and Buckley. How do the twins react? Do they have nothing or everything in common? All will be revealed in this remarkable programme.

● GOING OUT (Thames, midnight), written by the Grange Hill begetter, Phil Redmond, is a cinema verité-type series of six episodes following a group of young people who have just left school. Presumably the language and the frequent bravado references to sexual attainment has caused this to be put on at such a late hour. This is a pity because the characters are totally believable and 16-year-old viewers could easily identify with them. It is well acted, with Peter-Hugo Daly deserving a special mention for his portrayal of the oafish Dikey.

● THE EYEMOUTH DISASTER (Radio 4, 4.15 pm) is a reconstruction by Doreen Taylor of an event which took place a hundred years ago off the south-east coast of Scotland. Eyemouth is still a small fishing village today but at the time of the disaster a big majority of the male population were fishermen. The village's fleet of small herring boats was suddenly struck by a violent storm and in a very short time some 30 boats were lost together with 129 fishermen, leaving more than 250 children without a father. So close-knit was the community that despite many offers to foster some of the children, none left the community. Using contemporary reports and accounts handed down from grandmothers of today's residents Doreen Taylor illustrates how the village survived the disaster and lived to carry on the herring fishing tradition.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Regional freestyle dancin' championships. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Jazz series. 12.35 Your music at night.

GRAMPIAN
As London except: Starts 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 In Concert: Gillan. 12.30 News. 12.35 Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Westward diary. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Faith for life. 12.06 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Make Mine Music. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by Down but not Out.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.40 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11,30 Wheels. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 Past Masters: Jim Laker, spin bowler. 12.35 Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 World freestyle dancin' championship 81. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Across my desk. 12.05 am Closedown.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Give us a clue. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Something different. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru. 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Cwadi Cwac A'i Ffrindiau. 4.15-4.45 Camgam. 5.15-5.20 Bugs Bunny. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Cyfathrebwyr. 11.00-11.30 Jonathan Dimbleby in Evidence. 11.30-12.00 Benson.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz Series: George Coleman Quartet. 12.00 Wheels. 12.30 am Closedown.

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

How to Place a Classified Ad.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:

Private Advertisers and Births, Marriages and Deaths only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.:
Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.
The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day. i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)

Leading advocate of community policing resigns

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

The man in charge of the *widely successful* community policing scheme at Handsworth, Birmingham, said yesterday he was retiring early because he felt that many *colleagues* in the police service had no understanding about its purpose. He said he felt a sense of frustration at this attitude.

Supt David Webb, aged 46, of the West Midlands Police said he would retire at the end of the year although he could go on until the age of 60. He has been a serving officer for 26 years.

He continued: "Unless the force nationally does more than pay lip service to our style of policing, we are on a slippery slope".

Mr Webb has been in charge of the multiracial area for six years during which there have been vast improvements in relationships between the black and white residents, and between blacks and the police. His success was detailed four years ago in the report entitled *Shades of Grey* published by the Cranfield Institute, Bedfordshire, and has been the subject of many visits from other police forces both nationally and internationally.

He said he did not feel he could do any more from within the police force. Unless the work that had been done in *Handsworth obtained* recognition now, and things changed nationally, he felt he was wasting his time.

"There are people who believe that anything apart from arresting the public is not productive. I have always had a free hand and full backing from my own force, and I have no criticism of them. But I believe priorities are wrong elsewhere in the service. I am sad to be leaving.

"In some ways I feel I have been bashing my head against a brick wall. I just believe that many colleagues in the police service do not understand what it is all about. There are many lessons to be learnt from Handsworth but the scheme is not getting the recognition in the police service as a whole."

Mr Lloyd Blake, director of the West Indian Federation Association in the area, said: "Supt Webb is a senior officer who reached out into the community and tried to understand what was happening.

"The black and white communities were only happier for his presence. It has taken a long time to build up this rapport and it is going to be a shame to have to start from scratch again. We would hope that he would reconsider his decision and if there is anything internal that has caused it, that it would be sorted out."

Moss Side report, page 2

Breakthrough in dock strike

The deadlock in the Liverpool dock strike, which has brought the port to a standstill, was broken last night when unions climbed down.

Union leaders representing 3,300 men asked management for peace talks after a five-hour meeting of the 80 port shop stewards.

Mr Dennis Kelly, the dockers' leader, said: "It is the most stupid strike I have seen in my 30 years in this port. All we want to do is gtt back to work for the sake of Liverpool, otherwise we are going to be in deeper trouble."

☐ A Norwegian shipping employer announced his plans yesterday for buying P & O's loss-making ferry service between Liverpool and Belfast, due to close at the end of the month.

Workforce shows confidence in De Lorean's dream

Continued from page 1

Lorean said. He had been employed because of his political connexion with the Kennedys and his understanding of the Irish question and because of his journalistic experience.

Mr De Lorean insists that he never received the document and Mr Haddad has apparently admitted that he never sent it. He stopped work*ing for the company 10 weeks* ago.

One of the allegations was that Mr De Lorean had agreed to invest four million dollars in the Belfast company and had put up only $750,000. That was a complete lie. He had been contractually bound to put in one million dollars cash but he had put into the company the design asset of his dream car, which he had financed from $5.7m earned from a consultancy firm he ran in the United States over a *two-year* period. All that money had gone into the car.

He dismissed the allegation that he had sought to undermine the Government's £17.7m equity in the enterprise, and said that the company intended to redeem that equity once it had earned enough money to do so.

The Haddad memorandum had claimed the company was trying to undermine or reduce the Government's equity position. "Obviously, we have had some intense negotiations with the Government relative to our agreement", Mr De Lorean said. But the Government need not be concerned. So far in *all* negotiations the Government had emerged the clear winner.

He said the Haddad memorandum had claimed the company had made expenditures which detailed examination had shown to be improper. That was nonsense. No company in the Unired Kingdom was subject to more rigorous examination.

He said the memorandum alleged that it might appear that he had been milking the company for private profit. "I am getting only what I am entitled to by contract, a contract demanded by the Government at the time of signing our agreement.

☐ Mr De Lorean strode through his assembly plant yesterday, stopping among the skeletons of the cars - he described as his life's dream, and told the workforce that all was well. It seems they did not need convincing.

The car factory dominates the Dunmurry industrial estate a few miles from the centre of Belfast in the deprived western suburbs.

Mr De Lorean enthused *about it all, particularly* the workers. "They are the most fabulous people I have worked with. I have not seen a work*force like this* in 25 years. There is nothing like it in the United States today. They really care."

"How are you doing?" he asked a woman in blue overalls. "It is a great car and you are doing a grand job. The guy who buys this car will pay a lot of money and he wants the best."

At his elbow were Mr Donald Lander and Mr George Broomfield, two of his senior executives: the three distinctive American voices mingled incongrously with the hard accent of working class Belfast. Mr Lander is a former president of Chrysler and Mr Broomfield was a top man in General Motors.

There seemed no doubt about the enthusiasm of the workforce towards the sports car. Mr Brendan Smith chatted freely with his boss about the excellence of the product. All the recent bad publicity was a lot of nonsense, he declared.

With that, Mr De Lorean, obviously bolstered by it all, made his way to the works canteen to face the press.

☐ The lawyer for Mr William Haddad said yesterday that the membrandum was written because Mr Haddad was concerned about the public image of the company. (Michael Hamlyn writes from New York).

"Bill perceived his role as that of a trouble shooter concerned about the public image of the company, and in many specific instances he did perform that role", Mr Howard Squadron, the lawyer, said.

"He became aware that De Lorean was planning to renegotiate the arrangements with the British Government under which their equity participation would be withdrawn. Bill thought that would cause a reaction in Parliament which would cause a deeper inquiry into the company's affairs.

"Bill was acting as a kind of early warning system. He particularly anticipated trouble in this instance because the fact that De Lorean was planning to negotiate them out of their equity would cause MPs to want to take a close look at the company."

Mr Squadron denied that Mr Haddad wished to harm either the company or Mr De Lorean." Mr Squadron did admit, however, that Mr Haddad and other executives were not wholly happy with Mr De Lorean's proposals.



Happy again: Mr De Lorean on the production line at the Dunmurry factory yesterday.

Bedford and King's colleges talk of merger

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Unexpected plans for the merger of two London colleges, King's and Bedford, are likely to be announced at the end of this week after intensive secret talks between the two.

The proposal has already received the overwhelming approval of both the council and the academic board of Bedford College, and has also been approved in principle by the council of King's College. It only needs the approval of the King's academic board, which will debate the issue on Thursday, for detailed planning to start.

Neither Professor Dorothy Wedderburn, the new principal of Bedford, nor Sir Neal Cameron, principal of King's, would comment yesterday.

Professor Randolph Quirk, London's new Vice-Chancellor, said that he had been in consultation with the two principals about their plans, but did not wish to make any comment as the discussions were still at a "very sensitive stage".

The Swinnerton-Dyer committee on the organization of London University non-medical provision recommended in its report last May that Bedford, which has 1,700 students, merge with Westfield, another small college.

Commenting on that recommendation in the light of Bedford's present plans, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, master of St Catherine's College, Cambridge, said last night that the possibility of a Bedford-King's merger had simply not occurred to the committee, but that in his view "it clearly makes jolly good sense".

London had too many units that were too small on academic grounds, even if there were no need for financial savings, he said.

Present plans do not rule out the possibility of another college merging with a united Bedford and King's at a later stage.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne will be installed as *Chancellor of London University*, 10.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester carries out engagements in Bristol; later, as patron of the Asthma Research Council she attends a concert in Goldsmiths' Hall, City, in aid of asthma research, 7.10 pm.

Princess Alexandra, vice-president, Council of the British Red Cross Society, attends a meeting at 9 Grosvenor Crescent, 11.55; later attends gala charity performance of *Cavalcade*, Redgrave Theatre, Farnham, Surrey, 7.25.

The Court of Aldermen meet, Guildhall, 12.45.

Talks, lectures

Arnold Wesker talks about his new play, *Caritas*; Cottesloe, National Theatre, South Bank, 6; *Rubens as a draughtsman, by Colin* Wiggins; National Gallery, 1; Dada, by Sarah O'Brien-Twohig, Tate Gallery, 1.

Thomas Carlyle: portraits of a lifetime, by Richard Ormond; National Portrait Gallery, 1; Asante, Kingdom of Gold—King, courts and craft villages, by Marion Johnson; Museum of Mankind, 1; Health in Developing Countries, 4; health in disasters, by Patrick Strong, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 6.30; *Disorder in* world money, by Lord Lever of Manchester, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, 5.30.

Architects' approach to architecture: 3, by Eberhard Zeidler, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, 6.15; The art of conservation, techniques of *terra cotta* sculpture from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, by John Larson; Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15; Perception of risk and nuclear energy, by Professor E. A. Ash, *Botany Theatre*, University College, London, Gower Street, 1.20;

Exhibitions

Military magnificence, Parker Gallery, 2 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, 9.30-5.30; The golden maps of Van Santen, Raymond O'Shea Gallery, 6 Ellis Street, off Sloane Street, 9.30-6; Fred Mayor (1865-1916), Paintings and watercolours, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, Parsons Green, 10-6; For children—Animated books by Jan Pienkowski, Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, 10-5.

Poetry of William McGonagall, interpreted on canvas by Peter *Trust*, Stockport Art Gallery, Stockport, Manchester, 10; Karel Appel: Paintings of the fifties and sixties: Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, 9.30-5.30; Open painting exhibition, 35 King Street Gallery, Bristol, 10-7.30,

Poetry

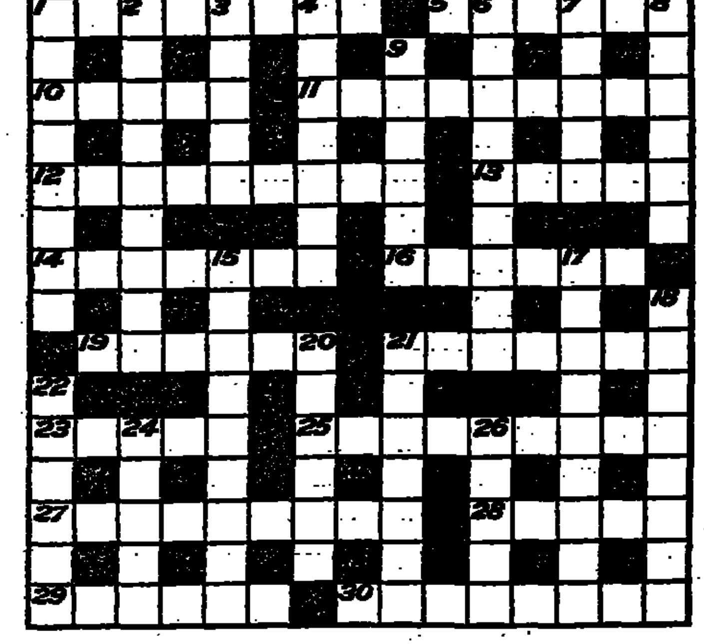
Al Purdy (Canada) reads from his work, including *The Stone Bird*, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Lunchtime music

Marion Friend, oboe, Michael Hirst, flute and Jane Dodd, piano, Fairfield Halls, 1.05; Locrian String Quartet, Bishopsgate Hall, 1.05; Stephen Baron, piano, St Vedast, 1.10; Helen Crown, flute, and Simon Marlow, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields 1.05.
old and modern jewelry, 2; costumes and textiles, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,652

This puzzle used at the National Final of the Lang's Supreme Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 7 of the 18 finalists.



ACROSS
1 Repel with force—when there's no contest? (5,3)
5 Sweet little sail in the river (6)
10 Profligate quarter of French city? (5)
11 Doll played with a loose leaf . . (9)
12 . . or a white rose, perhaps (9)
13 The one-eyed god of timber, nothing less (5)
14 Wartime calling of William Joyce (7)
16 Chemical outcome of smoking joints in America? (6)
19 Animals one comes across (6)
21 This law for the poet? (7)
23 Put right in return game or cut the deck (5)
25 Cost of a highball, with jug? (4,5)
27 Hill soldier? (9)
28 Friend detailed for a world-shattering event (5)
29 A private 27 is coarser (6)
30 Like the llano fish found in a lock (8)

DOWN
1 Leave beaver for instance on the lake? (8)
2 Sinister lack of tact (dismissing a "petite amie", say) (9)
3 One going to work with a pitchfork? (5)
4 Gross ineptitude? (7)
6 Perfume from the gardener's can (4-5)
7 A vice, this—OK (5)
8 Navigator's aid, though topless, still in use (6)
9 *Compose cover features (4,2)*
15 Comic opera on the way in this transport (9)
17 Copy includes Times leader for 26 (9)
18 End up with a drink all round—what joy! (8)
20 Could anvils be made of wood? (6)
21 Crowds come to terms writing off one of the gang (7)
22 TV transport goes by rail in the US (3-3)
24 *The threshold for perjurers,* might one say? (5)
26 Material to rub the wrong way (5)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,651

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.72	1.65
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	79.25	75.25
Canada $	2.35	2.26
Denmark Kr	13.90	13.20
Finland Mkk	8.60	8.15
France Fr	10.85	10.25
Germany DM	4.35	4.11
Greece Dr	*107.00*	*101.00*
Hongkong $	11.75	11.15
Ireland Pt	1.23	1.17
Italy Lir	2260.00	2160.00
Japan Yn	458.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	*4.77*	4.53
Norway Kr	11.46	10.86
Portugal Esc	124.50	117.50
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.78
Spain Pta	184.50	175.50
Sweden Kr	10.68	10.18
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44
USA $	1.97	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell *7.2* to 491.0.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.25 to 869.48.

Today's anniversaries

Lillie Langtry was born in Jersey, 1852. Henry Irving died at Bradford, 1905.

Roads

London and South-east: M1: North and southbound carriageways from junction 5 to junction 7 near Watford, closed between 8 pm and 9 am; Blackwall Tunnel: only one lane open southbound, 9 *am to 4 pm; A25: roadworks at* Westcott, Surrey, diversions signposted; Dartford Tunnel: one lane open each way, rush hour delays, the AA reports.

Wales and the West: A30: Exeter-Chard road, width restrictions and temporary traffic lights at Rockbeare, Monkton and Yarcombe (Devon); M4: Westbound carriageway closed between junctions 20 (M5 Bristol) and 21 (Aust services), two-way traffic eastbound;

Midlands: A5: Road repairs causing long delays at Paulerspury, south of Towcester (Northamptonshire) also near Atherstone (Warwickshire) and at West *Felton, south of Oswestry; M5:* All traffic shares one carriageway between junctions 1 and 2 near Rugby, and between junction 15 (Stoke) to Keele service area.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Flat meetings at Folkestone (1.45), at Warwick (2.0), and at Redcar (2.15). National Hunt at Newton Abbot (2.0).

Football: International match (under-21): Wales v France at Newport (7.15).

Boxing: European light-welterweight championship at Royal Albert Hall.

Squash rackets: Welsh Masters tournament at Swansea.

Top TV ratings

The national top 10 television programmes for the week ending October 4.

BBC 1

1 Mike Yarwood in Persons.
2 Juliet Bravo.
3 Larry Grayson's *Generation* Game.
4 Top of the Pops.
5 Blankety-Blank.
6 *The War Lord.*
7 Rosie.
8 Nine O'Clock News (Fri).
9 It's a Knockout.
10 *Tomorrow's World.*

BBC 2

1 Des O'Connor Tonight.
2 Burt Lancaster *in Birdman of* Alcatraz.
3 A Kick up the Eighties.
4 Fame.
5 Nasty Habits.
6 Revolting Women.
7 A Star is Born.
8 World's End.
9 *Birth of the Blues.*
10 Enigma.

ITV

1 *Benny Hill, Thames.*
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada.
3 Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire.
4 Coronation Street (*Mon*), Granada.
5 The Cassandra Crossing, ITV.
6 Never the Twain, Thames.
7 The Professionals, LWT.
8 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames.
9 Keep it in the Family, Thames.
10 Bullseye, ATV.

British Audience Research Board.

Classical records

1, Lincoln Centre recital—Sutherland, Pavarotti, Horne (Decca D255D2).
2, Holst: The Planets—Karajan (DG2532019).
3, Royal Wedding (BBC REP413).
4, Beethoven: Violin Concerto/Giulini—Perlman (HMV ASD4059).
5, Holst: The Planets—Rattle (HMV ASD4047).
6, Elgar: Symphony No 2—Handley (CP40350).
7, Wagner: Tristan und Isolde—Goodall (Decca D25D5).
8, Poulenc: Les Biches Suite—Pretre (HMV ASD4067).
9, Elgar: Scenes from Bavarian Highlands—Del Mar (HMV ASD 4061).
10, Janacek: Sinfonietta—Mackerras (Decca SXDL7519).

Auctions today

Sotheby's: New Bond Street: Chinese snuff bottles, Oriental miniatures and manuscripts, books; Phillips, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street: Furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30; Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental glass, 10.30; End of bin and wines for everyday drinking, 11;

Viewing Today

Phillips, Blenheim Street: jewelry until 11.30; oriental ceramics and works of art; collectors' items; musical instruments; Sotheby's: European paintings, miniatures, Islamic coins, Old Master and modern prints, jewels, wine tasting; Bonhams, Montpelier Street: *European oil paintings*, 9-7; English and Continental furniture, 9-7; prints, 9-7; Oriental rugs and carpets, 9-3; prints, 9-12.

The papers

The first loyalty of the Tories at Blackpool this week should be to Britain, and not to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Daily Mirror asserts. She is no wa Prime Minister in crisis because her policies have failed — not because Ted Heath and others are saying so. Party bosses will be out to get Mr Heath and anyone else who talks like him. Mrs Thatcher is a woman *of courage, but courage is not* enough if the policy is stupid. General Custer had courage, and look what happened to him.

According to the Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, "it is not the Tory Party stalwarts Mrs Thatcher needs to convince, but the voters in the coming Croydon and Crosby by-elections. Their verdict on the Government's performance will be a more reliable guide to national feeling.

The Birmingham Post argues in an editorial that it will be all to the good if Mr Heath joins in the debate at the Conservative Party conference on Wednesday, and so gives others the oppor*tunity to subject* his views on consensus to the fiercely critical scrutiny they deserve, in his presense. The fact is that he is pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp in chasing after political consensus at this time in our history.

First nights

Arms and the Man opens on Thursday at the Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue, not Hammersmith.

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Weather

A cold and showery NW airstream covers all parts of the UK.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, Central S England, East Anglia, Midlands (E): Generally dry, bright or sunny periods; wind NW, fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Midlands (W): Scattered showers, bright or sunny periods; wind NW, fresh; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Bright or sunny intervals, some cloudier periods, scattered showers; wind W to NW, light to moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

Wales, Central N, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, showers, snow possible on mountains; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Generally dry, sunny periods; wind NW, fresh; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

Aberdeen, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals, blustery showers, snow on high ground; wind NW, strong, gale in exposed areas; max temp 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: The N will remain cold and showery, but the S will become less cold as cloudier weather spreads from the W with rain.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW, fresh or strong locally, gale at first; sea rough or very rough. English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind NW, moderate or fresh locally, strong at first; sea rough, becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong locally, gale in N at first; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 7.21 am
Sun sets: 6.12 pm
Moon sets: 6.47 am
Moon rises: 6.44 pm
Full moon: October 15.

Lighting up time

London 6.42 pm to 6.53 am
Bristol 6.52 pm to 7.2 am
Edinburgh 6.48 pm to 7.12 am
Manchester 6.48 pm to 7.4 am
Penzance 7.5 pm to 7.12 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 1526: 5.56-6.01; WNW*, 75NE; ESE. Cosmos 1858: 5.58-6.05; WNW*, 45WSW; SSE. Cosmos 394R: 19.02-19.08; WNW, 30SW; S.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 5.56-6.01; WNW*, 75WNW; ESE. Cosmos 1858: 5.58-6.05; WNW*, 45SW; SSE. Cosmos 394R: 19.01-19.07; WNW, 30WSW; S.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday

Temperatures at Midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

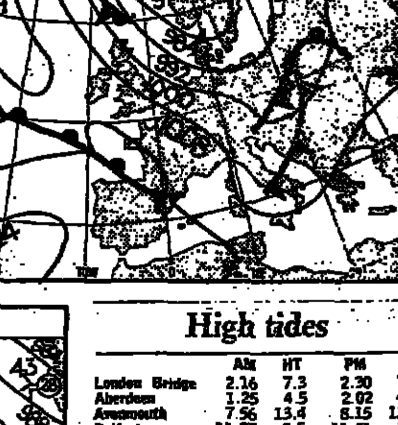
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	8	46	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	c	9	48	Inverness	r	6	43
Blackpool	f	10	50	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	c	10	50	London	c	9	48
Cardiff	c	10	50	Manchester	f	8	46
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	f	7	45	[illegible]	f	9	48

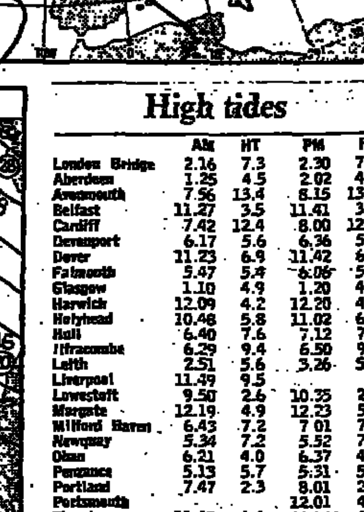
London

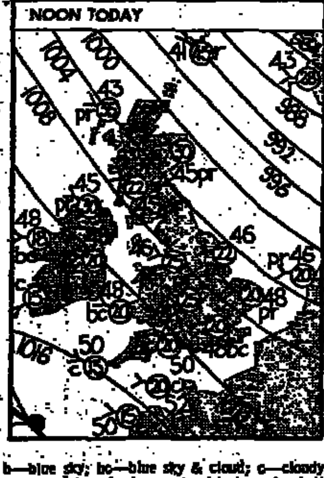
Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 7 pm, 80 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .08in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,006.2 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Jersey, 14C (57F); lowest day max: Stornoway, Cape Wrath, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Camborne, 0.49in. Highest sunshine: Scarborough, 8.6hr.







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.16	7.3	2.30	7.3
Aberdeen	1.25	4.5	2.02	4.4
Avonmouth	7.56	13.4	8.15	13.9
Belfast	11.27	3.5	11.41	3.7
Cardiff	7.42	12.4	8.00	12.9
Devonport	6.17	5.6	6.36	5.8
Dover	11.23	6.9	11.42	6.9
Falmouth	5.47	5.4	6.06	5.6
Glasgow	1.10	4.9	1.20	4.7
Harwich	12.09	4.2	12.20	4.1
Holyhead	10.48	5.8	11.02	6.1
Hull	6.40	7.6	7.12	7.6
Ilfracombe	6.29	9.4	6.50	9.7
Leith	2.51	5.6	3.26	5.7
Liverpool	11.49	9.5		
Lowestoft	9.50	2.6	10.35	2.6
Margate	12.19	4.9	12.23	5.0
Milford Haven	6.43	7.2	7.01	7.5
Newquay	5.34	7.2	5.52	7.5
Oban	6.21	4.0	6.37	4.4
Penzance	5.13	5.7	5.31	5.9
Portland	7.47	2.3	8.01	2.5
Portsmouth			12.01	4.9
Shoreham	11.43	6.4	midnight	6.5
Southampton	11.32	4.7	11.43	4.6
Swansea	6.46	9.9	7.07	10.2
Tees	3.53	5.6	4.27	5.7
Walton-on-the-Naze	12.04	4.4	12.18	4.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Clacton	2.6	.04	10	50	Sun ints
Margate	1.5	.06	10	50	Rain am
W COAST					
Ilfracombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglesey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colwyn Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morecambe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prestwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiree	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stornoway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lerwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinloss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST					
Folkestone	0.8	.15	10	50	Rain am
Hastings	2.8	.15	10	50	*Rain am*
Eastbourne	4.9	.29	11	52	Drizzle
Worthing	3.6	.26	11	52	Rain am
Bognor Regis	4.0	.21	11	52	Rain am
Southsea	—	.19	10	50	Drizzle
Shanklin	3.9	.42	11	52	Drizzle
Bournemouth	4.2	.27	12	54	Showers
Poole	4.7	.10	12	54	Showers
Swanage	3.8	.28	11	52	Drizzle
Weymouth	4.1	.24	13	55	Drizzle
Exmouth	4.9	.25	12	54	Showers
Teignmouth	5.2	.24	12	54	Showers
Torquay	4.6	.41	12	54	Showers
Penzance	5.6	.33	12	54	Showers
Jersey	2.1	.23	14	57	Showers
Guernsey	0.9	.34	13	55	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloudy; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

